The New-York Times.

VOL. XXI......NO. 6348. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1872. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Vote on the New-York Deficiency Bill.

Was it a Fenton or a Democratic Victory?

Indisposition to Extend the Powers of Savings Banks.

The New Charter Makes its Appearance in Both Houses.

Is the Governor to Veto the Grand Jury Bill?

Progress of the Insurance Committee's Investigation.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 23, 1872.

The vote on the New-York Deficiency bills, last evening, is the general subject of conversation among members today. Those who are classed as Fenton Republicans appear to be unnecessarily elated over the result, especially as they take pains to disavow the idea of claiming it as a Fenton victory. An analysis of the vote shows plainly that it was nothing of the kind. It was not the kind of bill over which a Fenton or anti-Fenton division could with any propriety be drawn; and indeed there was no occasion for party divisions of any kind with regard to it. But it is so long since the Fenton crowd have been favored with anything bearing even the semblance of triumph for their faction in this State, that they are disposed to make all they can out of it. Should the journals of that faction, however, treat it as a Fenton victory, they may even yet find difficulty in passing the bill. The Senate will have to pass judgment upon it before it becomes a law, and even the Assembly may yet reverse its action when the bill comes up on its third reading, if the vote of last night is to be held up as a factional triumph. The Democratic papers, ever anxious to foment disturbance among their opponents, will of course proclaim it as a Fenton and anti-Administration triumph; but, unless they are more discreet than the Albany *Argus* of this morning, they are likely to do their Fenton friends as well as their own party more harm than good. That paper says that on the final vote the Fentonites got 71, while the administration only got 41. As all the Democrats present, except three, were numbered among the 71, it would appear that the "new departure" of the Democracy, as expounded by the *Argus*, leads to the camp of REUBEN E. FENTON. It would be hard to tell which party is to gain the most odium by the alliance.

A DULL SESSION.

This being "general order" day, the session of the Assembly was devoid of interest, as no bills of general importance were reached in Committee of the Whole. There was a long discussion on a bill to enable a savings bank in Westchester County to invest its funds in town and county bonds. The drift of the debate developed a very general disposition on the part of members to oppose any legislation that tended to enlarge the powers or the discretion of directors of savings banks, or to add to the number of those institutions. It was argued, and with great force, that what the people needed at present was greater security for their savings and not greater facilities for making deposits.

THE NEW CHARTER.

The new charter brought up last night from the Committee of Seventy, was introduced in both Houses today—Mr. BENEDICT taking charge of it in the Senate and Mr. MOULTON in the House. It was referred to the Committee on Cities. The charter was also accompanied by another bill making all City officials trustees of the funds coming into their hands, and liable to be sued as such trustees by any citizen who may choose to commence an action. A similar provision of law was incorporated in the Tax Levy of 1866, at the instigation of the Citizens' Association, but it is a legal question whether the provision can be made to apply beyond that year.

BROOKLYN FERRIES.

The Brooklyn Ferry bill was ordered to a third reading today. The first section requires the Bridge-street Ferry to run boats every half-hour from 5 P. M. till midnight, and the second requires the Tenth-street and Greenpoint Ferry to run every twelve minutes between 5 A. M. and 9 P. M., and every half-hour from 9 P. M. to 1 A. M. The Twenty-third-street and Greenpoint Ferry is also subject to the same requirements. In case of failure to comply with the terms of the act the ferry companies are prohibited from charging, after sixty days from the passage of the act, more than two cents for foot-passengers, with a corresponding reduction for carts, wagons, &c.

THE COLUMBIA COLLEGE BILL.

The little bill introduced by Mr. BENEDICT conferring powers on Columbia College relative to the purchasing and holding of such real estate as that institution may require, was again before the Senate today, and was debated at remarkable length. The discussion took a wide range, and was not at all times exactly relevant. Indeed, one Senator remarked that he supposed the discursive debate was permitted in order that the Senators, who were generally new men, might get better acquainted with each other's powers; and that, in this point of view only, was it justifiable. Mr. MURPHY, of Brooklyn, who has been sick for a very long time appeared for the first time, and immediately engaged with great vigor in the debate, in which he took especial interest, as the College is his Alma Mater. The bill was finally ordered to a third reading, after a prudential amendment or two, which somewhat restrict the power contained in it originally. It now reads as follows, viz.:

SECTION 1. The Trustees of Columbia College, in the City of New-York, are hereby authorized, from time to time, to purchase, and take, and hold in fee simple any lands situate in the City of New-York, for a new site or sites for the said College, or for any of the schools or necessary buildings of the same, and to sell and convey any lands now held by said College; but no lands hereafter acquired by said College shall be exempt from taxation, except such as are or may be in actual use as a site or sites for said College.

This act shall take effect immediately.

The objection to the original bill was that it gave the College unlimited power to take and hold real estate, which, by the provisions of its charter, would be free from taxation.

THE NEW-YORK GRAND JURY BILL.

The Assembly bill to legalize the acts and proceedings of the General Sessions Grand Jury of the City of New-York also came up for consideration in the Senate, and was briefly debated. Mr. HARDENBERGH expressed doubts as to its constitutionality, but was answered that if the bill were unconstitutional it would simply fail to take effect, and, therefore, there could be no risk in passing it. The same doubts were expressed when the bill was in the Assembly, and in that instance also by leading Democrats, and there are those who think that the gentlemen who gave utterance to these doubts reflected the Executive mind, and that their course foreshadows a veto. S.

Prosecution of Corporations—The Insurance Investigation—Head-Quarters of the Committee of Seventy—Representative Twombly's Bill.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 23.—The Assembly Judiciary Committee met this evening, and listened to argument on the bill to extend the powers of the Attorney-General in suits brought against corporations. MATTHEW HALE, LYMAN TREMAIN and Gen. BARLOW appeared in support of the bill. The only corporation that appeared in opposition to it was the Erie Company, which was represented by Mr. SHEARMAN, the partner of DUDLEY FIELD. He claimed that the law was unnecessary, and conferred dangerous powers on the Attorney-General. The argument will be continued on Tuesday next, when Erie will be reinforced by HORACE BEMIS and other eminent counsel, who were unable to be present this evening.

The Insurance Committee of the Assembly this evening continued the investigation in the case of Superintendent MILLER, and two or three of his clerks were examined in reference to the one-fifth of one per cent. collected by MILLER on the transfer of securities and appropriated to his own use. They testified that the amount so collected since MILLER had been in office was about $46,000. MILLER claimed that he had a right to the money under the law, and said he should not give it up until compelled to do so. There is some doubt about the proper construction of the act authorizing the collection of the percentage, but it is believed that the law contemplated the paying over of the money into the State Treasury. The Committee will hear testimony at the next meeting relative to MILLER'S fees for examining into the affairs of insurance companies.

Gov. SALOMON and SIMON STERN, of the Committee of Seventy, will have a hearing on the new charter introduced today, on Thursday next, before the Joint Committee on Cities of the two Houses. The Legislative Committee of the Seventy have taken rooms at No. 128 State-street, in this city, and request that all communications intended for them be sent to that address, care Hon. JOHN WHEELER.

Senator O'BRIEN has introduced a bill, giving the appointment of all Court offices to the Judges of the respective Courts, and repealing the act of 1870 vesting the power of appointment in the Controller.

Mr. TWOMBLY's substitute will probably come up for a third reading to-morrow. If the Senate concurs in it at all, it will be with an amendment striking out the name of the President of the Board of Aldermen as one of the candidates, and leaving the Board to consist of Messrs. GREEN, STEBBINS and VAN NORT. S.

REGULAR PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.......ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 23.

The following are among the bills introduced:

By Mr. O'BRIEN—To repeal section 3 of the law of 1870, which gives the Controller the power to remove and appoint officers of certain Courts.

By Mr. WINSLOW—To annul the general Railroad act, so as to allow foreign railroads to take, by condemnation, lands necessary for the terminus of their roads in this State.

By Mr. WEISMANN—To give the Dry Dock Railroad Company of New-York power to construct additional tracks. It substantially gives two cross-town roads, one through Fourteenth-street, and the other through Christopher and connecting streets.

THE NEW-YORK CITY CHAMBERLAIN.

Senator BENEDICT introduced a bill providing that:

Before entering upon the discharge of his duties, the Chamberlain of the City of New-York shall execute a bond in the sum of $[illegible] for the faithful performance of the duties of his office. The Chamberlain should designate the banks or trust companies in which the City moneys shall be deposited. All interest received from the trust companies or banks shall be first applied to the payment of salaries and expenses of his office, and the balance shall be paid over, once in each month, to the credit of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of said City. The Chamberlain to have power to appoint the Deputy Chamberlain.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAND.

The Columbia College bill was considered in Committee of the Whole, and ordered to a third reading, after an amendment that no property should be exempt from taxation except that actually used for college purposes.

JUVENILE CONVICTS.

The Juvenile Delinquent bill was also ordered to a third reading. It exempts juveniles convicted of petty crimes from the disqualification heretofore imposed upon criminals.

NEW-YORK GENERAL SESSIONS.

The Assembly bill to confirm the action of the Grand Jury of the Sessions, was ordered to a third reading, and was finally passed.

THE REFORM CHARTER.

At the close of the session, Mr. BENEDICT introduced the Reform Charter, and the bill to create a Board of Supervisors.

The Senate then adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

THE PRESENT SAVINGS BANK SYSTEM.

The bill authorizing the Port Chester Savings Bank to invest in town bonds came up in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. FIELDS moved an amendment to the effect that this bank should not invest beyond ninety per cent. of the face of the bonds, and proceeded to show that there was great danger in allowing such investments without such restriction.

Mr. FORT stated that he had gone over the reports of savings banks and found that some had a surplus while others really had not, as they returned as assets securities put at par which were not at par in fact. He dared not state on the floor of the House the information he had secured from his examination of these reports, and he would now say he was opposed to incorporating more savings banks under the present system, and especially opposed to conferring any additional investment power upon them.

Mr. FIELDS' amendment was adopted and then the bill was progressed. It was subsequently recommitted to the Committee on Banks.

GREENPOINT FERRIES.

The bill regulating ferriage from the foot of Tenth-street and Twenty-third-street, New-York, to Greenpoint was ordered to a third reading.

GOVERNMENT OF NEW-YORK.

Mr. MOULTON had consent to introduce a bill to reorganize the local Government of New-York, being the new charter; also, a bill concerning the responsibilities of certain officers in the City and County of New-York. The second bill empowers any tax-payer to bring action against any City official for malfeasance in office.

The following bills were ordered to a third reading:

Amending the general game law, by including Delaware and Chenango Counties under its provision. Incorporating the Lockport Driving Association. Requiring clerks of Boards of Supervisors to transmit to the Controller annually a statement of all the indebtedness of the towns, villages, and cities in their counties. Amending the act extending Washington-avenue, Brooklyn, to Flatbush.

Adjourned.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23—7 P. M.—The area of highest barometer which on Monday evening was over the South Atlantic and Gulf States, has continued diminishing with south-westerly to north-westerly winds and clear and pleasant weather. The area of lowest barometer which was over Michigan, has continued moving eastwardly, developing into two, one of which has moved down the St. Lawrence valley beyond the limit of our stations. The other has moved south-eastward over Virginia, and is now probably central east of Chesapeake Bay. Cloudy weather and snow is now prevailing from lower Michigan eastward over the lower lakes, and from Tennessee to New-Jersey and Virginia. The barometer has fallen at the Rocky Mountain stations with cloudy weather.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will probably continue rising during the night east of the Mississippi Valley, and extending eastward to the Atlantic coast with falling temperature. North-westerly to northerly winds and clearing weather very generally prevail during to-night, and on Wednesday, except, possibly, over the lake region. The pressure diminish over the north and west during the night, extending its influence on Wednesday to the Ohio Valley and Lake Huron, the winds backing to westerly and southerly with increased cloudiness.

WASHINGTON.

The Amnesty Question Again Discussed in the Senate.

Exciting Episode—The Patent Office Report—A Constitutional Question Raised—Free-Trade Petitions—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The amnesty discussion was resumed by the Senate again today, and was between those Republicans who are opposed to universal amnesty and the Democrats. An exciting contest occurred between Mr. MORTON, THURMAN and BLAIR, thoroughly partisan in character, in which each got some hard knocks, but which had almost nothing to do with the question immediately before the Senate. FRANK BLAIR accused MORTON of having been a Johnsonite in 1865, and MORTON showed that he was not, and retorted by reading the Broadhead letter, which BLAIR has at last become entirely disgusted with himself, and an application of it either quiets him at once or puts him in a frenzy, according to his mood. Today it had a rather cooling effect on him. Mr. SCOTT wound up the debate today with an argument for the bill as it came from the House, and unembarrassed by Mr. SUMNER'S Civil Rights bill. An effort will be made to reach a vote to-morrow, the success of which now seems doubtful.

THE PATENT-OFFICE REPORT.

The Commissioner of Patents sent in his annual report to Congress today. From it the statement is obtained that the receipts of the office during the last year have been $678,716, and the expenditures $562,104. The balance was paid into the Treasury, amounting to $116,624, making the balance to the credit of the office Jan. 1, 1872, $750,260. The number of applications for patents was 19,472, of patents granted 13,333, and of patents expired 2,654. The whole number granted to citizens of the United States was 12,611.

THE MAIL CONTRACT.

The Post-office Committee of the Senate and the Commerce Committee of the House will take joint action upon the subject of letting the Wednesday's European mail contract for which the Williams & Guion and the Cunard lines are competing, and the hearing will be had next Thursday.

SENATOR WILSON AS VICE-PRESIDENT.

Senator WILSON's friends do not hesitate to say that he is now in the field for a nomination for the Vice-Presidency by the National Republican Convention.

A CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTION.

A nice constitutional question has been raised during the discussion of the Apportionment bill by the Senate Judiciary Committee. It is whether the number of Presidential electors to be chosen next Fall shall be determined by the old apportionment or the new. In preceding elections, after the decennial taking of the census, the number of electors has been determined by the new apportionment, but the provision of the Constitution which relates to the subject is in these words:

"Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress."

This evidently means the Congress now in session, and as the Congress based on the new apportionment does not meet till after the Presidential election, it would seem evident that there is a chance of the former practice being overthrown and a new rule established in its place.

THE APPORTIONMENT BILL.

The Judiciary Committee of the Senate reported back the House Apportionment bill, with important amendments, which show that much attention has been given to the subject. The Committee propose to leave the number of the House as at present, that is, 243. The apportionment is decided by subtracting from the whole representative population of the country the population of Nevada, Nebraska, Delaware and Rhode Island, which have each populations smaller than the ratio of Representation, and then distributing 230 representatives among the remaining States in proportion to the population of each, giving to each State one for each time its population contains the ratio, and one additional to each State in which the remainder by dividing the population by the ratio is greater than half the ratio. This takes one Representative from each of the New-England States, and three from New-York. The bill seems to make the apportionment upon the principle that has been deemed correct, and is understood to satisfy the Eastern States, with whom the policy of increasing the size of the House is not popular.

FREE-TRADE PETITIONS.

The free-trade petitions come pouring into the Senate almost every day, and today Messrs. SUMNER, TRUMBULL and SCHURZ each presented several. Some comment has been made about the similarity in the appearance of them all, even the envelopes in which they come being alike. Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, remarked that he had great respect for the spontaneous petitions of the people, but these were merely responses to the efforts of a British free trade league in New-York City and did not deserve much weight. At any rate they do not seem to have much influence with the Committee to which they are referred.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD.

The Commission appointed by Ex-Commissioner PLEASONTON to investigate and report upon the facts in the New-York Central Railroad tax case—consisting of Hon. WM. ORTON, Ex-Supervisor SMYTHE, of the Western New-York District, and Assessor LATHROP, of the Albany District—have submitted their report, which is now being digested for the Commissioners' use. The report is said to bear quite strongly in favor of the Company. Mr. HORACE F. CLARK, in behalf of the Company, has asked for a further hearing, and Commissioner DOUGLAS will designate some particular day next week for that purpose. When the argument comes up, Solicitor BANFIELD, of the Treasury, will sit with Commissioner DOUGLAS, and probably the Secretary of the Treasury also.

THE BANKING SYSTEM.

The Banking and Currency Committee today agreed to report a bill requiring bank officers, when they receive a counterfeit note, to stamp the word counterfeit across its face. This is one of the features eliminated from the bill of Gen. GARFIELD, which failed in the last Congress, and which proposed to bring the printing of national bank notes and currency entirely within the operations of the Treasury Note Printing and Engraving Bureau.

THE TOBACCO TAX.

The Ways and Means Committee today listened to the tobacco men again, and will give another hearing to-morrow. The division of opinion in regard to the uniform tax is even more marked among the dealers than in the Committee. It now looks as though there would be a uniform tax of thirty-four cents, but there will probably be no report on the subject for some weeks to come.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The special order in the House for today, the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill, was called up by Gen. GARFIELD after the morning hour, and Hon. WM. A. WHEELER, of New-York, was called to the chair. General debate was limited to an hour and a half, most of which was occupied by Gen. GARFIELD in a careful review of the course of appropriations, and in showing how reductions had gone on from year to year, and how in many respects they could continue. The finances of the Government received attention at his hands, and he demonstrated the practicability as well as the necessity for large reductions in the burdens of taxation. The consideration of the bill will go on from day to day until disposed of.

THE MCGARRAHAN CLAIM.

The House Judiciary Committee agreed, this morning, to report adversely to the claim of the parties upon the Island of Yerba Buena, in San Francisco Bay. In the meantime the Central Pacific Railroad Company is renewing its application to Congress for permission to occupy a portion of the island for their depot, under the direction and control of the United States military authorities, who now occupy it. The island will always be reserved in part for military purposes by the Government, and its occupation by the railroad interests must be not only in the interests of commerce, but subordinate to military uses.

APPORTIONMENT.

The Bill Reported by the Senate Judiciary Committee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The following is the House Apportionment bill as reported by the Senate Judiciary Committee:

An act for the apportionment of Representatives to Congress among the several States according to the ninth census. That from and after the 3d day of March, 1873, the House of Representatives shall be composed of 243 members, to be apportioned among the several States in accordance with the provisions of this act, that is to say: To the State of Maine, 4; New-Hampshire, 2; Vermont, 2; Massachusetts, 9; Rhode Island, 1; Connecticut, 3; New-York, 29; New-Jersey, 6; Pennsylvania, 25; Delaware, 1; Maryland, 5; Virginia, 8; North Carolina, 7; South Carolina, 4; Georgia, 8; Alabama, 6; Mississippi, 5; Louisiana, 5; Ohio, 17; Kentucky, 8; Tennessee, 8; Indiana, 11; Illinois, 16; Missouri, 11; Arkansas, 3; Michigan, 7; Florida, 1; Texas, 5; Iowa, 8; Wisconsin, 7; California, 4; Minnesota, 3; Oregon, 1; Kansas, 2; West Virginia, 3; Nevada, 1; Nebraska, 1—provided that if, after such apportionment shall have been made, any new State shall be admitted into the Union, the representative or representatives of such new State shall be added to the number of 243 herein limited.

SEC. 2. That in each State entitled under this law to more than one representative, the number to which said State may be entitled in the Forty-third and each subsequent Congress, shall be elected by districts composed of contiguous territory, and containing as nearly as practicable an equal number of inhabitants, and equal in number to the number of representatives to which said State may be entitled in Congress, no one district electing more than one Representative. Provided, that in the election of Representatives to the Forty-third Congress in any State which by this law is given an increased number of Representatives, the additional Representative or Representatives allowed to such State may be elected by the State at large, and the other Representatives to which the State is entitled by the district, as now prescribed by law in said State, unless the Legislature of said State shall otherwise provide before the time fixed by law for the election of Representatives therein.

SEC. 3. That the Tuesday after the first Monday in November in the year 1872, is hereby fixed and established as the day in each of the States and Territories of the United States, for the election of Representatives and Delegates to the Forty-third Congress, and the Tuesday after the first Monday in November in every second year thereafter, is hereby fixed and established as the day for the election in each of said States and Territories of Representatives and Delegates to the Congress commencing on the 4th day of March next thereafter. Provided, that in any State in which, by law, the polls are held open more than one day for the election of State officers, the polls for the election of members of Congress in such State, in A. D. 1872, shall be held the same length of time, beginning on the day above specified in this section.

SEC. 4. That if upon trial there shall be a failure to elect a Representative or Delegate in Congress, in any State, District or Territory, upon the day hereby fixed and established for such election, or if after such election a vacancy shall occur in any such State, District or Territory from death, resignation, or otherwise, an election shall be held to fill any vacancy caused by such failure, resignation, death or otherwise, at such time as is or may be provided by law for filling vacancies in the State or Territory in which the same may occur.

SEC. 5. That no State shall be hereafter admitted to the Union without having the necessary population to entitle it to at least one Representative according to the ratio of representation fixed by this bill. Should any State after the passage of this act deny or abridge the right of any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States to vote at any election named in the Constitution, (art. 14, sec. 2,) except for participation in the rebellion or other crime, the number of Representatives apportioned in this act to such State shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

The tables which accompanied the bill, as proposed to be amended by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, give the total representative population of all the States at 37,920,329, less Delaware, Nebraska, Nevada and Oregon, the representation of which is fixed by the Constitution at 370,266. The representative population of the other States is 37,549,063. This divided by 157,109, the proposed ratio of representation, gives 239 members of the House, by fractions seventeen, Delaware, Nebraska, Nevada and Oregon, 4, making a total of 243 representatives. The States which obtain each one representative by fractions are Tennessee, Maine, Maryland, Ohio, New-York, North Carolina, Minnesota, West Virginia, Virginia, New-Jersey, Wisconsin, Missouri, Indiana, Louisiana, Iowa, California and Georgia.

THE JAPANESE EMBASSY.

A Visit to the Western Union Office in San Francisco—They Receive Dispatches from Several Distant Points and Reply to Them.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 23.—The Japanese Embassy visited the Western Union telegraph office today, and examined the working of the American system of telegraphy. Through the courtesy of the officers of the Company they were enabled to communicate direct with the Secretary of State at Washington, with Prof. MORSE, President ORTON, and others, and with the sons of the chief Ambassador, Prince IWAKURA, now attending school at New-Brunswick, N. J. The wires were connected thoroughly, and the following dispatches were interchanged:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.

The Secretary of State congratulates the Japanese Minister on his arrival, and tenders a cordial welcome to the United States to himself and Embassy.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 23.

Hon. Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State:

Many thanks for your kind welcome to the United States. We shall leave here next week for Washington, when we shall have the honor of meeting personally, and presenting our credentials as Ambassadors Extraordinary from His Majesty the Tenno of Japan to the Treaty Powers. Very respectfully,

IWAKURA, Ambassador Extraordinary.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.

Prince Iwakura, Ambassador Extraordinary, San Francisco:

The President will be much pleased to receive yourself and the Embassy, and hopes that your journey across the continent may be agreeable and safe. You will meet in the American people and Government, friends looking with warm interest to all that relates to your country and to the future relations between the Tenno's Government and the United States. The advent of such an Embassy marks an epoch in the history of both nations. HAMILTON FISH,

Secretary of State.

Prof. MORSE, Mr. ORTON and the Japanese students all sent telegrams of welcome to the Embassy and received suitable replies.

Economy in City Hall Room.

The suggestion made in the Board of Aldermen, that the rooms occupied by the Coroners be assigned to one of the City Departments, created no little excitement yesterday among the Coroners and their deputies. These officials were much displeased on account of the proposed change, and the prospect of a removal to their old head-quarters in Centre-street filled them with something which was akin to dismay. Some excitement was also caused by the rumored early removal of the present janitor of the City Hall. Mr. GEORGE W. ROOME, the janitor, resides in the building, with his family. It is proposed to have the Police of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, the Station-house of which is in the basement of the City Hall, watch the building at night, and thus render the presence of a janitor at that time unnecessary. The rooms occupied by Mr. ROOME's family will be for the use of some Department connected with the City Government.

Suicide in Newark.

PETER WEBER, an employe of F. MUNK, a trunk-maker, at No. 324 Market-street, committed suicide yesterday morning. On opening the store, yesterday, his bed was found undisturbed, and on examination his body was found suspended from the hatchway in the third story. He had fastened a rope about his neck, attached it to the hoisting-wheel, and then jumped through the hatchway. His neck was broken. Difficulty with his wife, with whom he did not live, is supposed to have been the cause. Deceased had served in the Mexican war, and also in the rebellion, and was fifty-three years old.

THE WHARTON TRIAL.

Close of the Arguments and the Case Given to the Jury.

Breathless Interest in the Proceedings—Remarkably Brief Charge of the Chief-Justice—Scenes and Incidents.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 23.—The Court-room was filled to overflowing before 9 o'clock. The Judges took their seats promptly at 10 o'clock, when Attorney-General SYESTER resumed his argument. He commented at some length on the testimony of Dr. MORRIS, a witness for the defense, holding that his testimony failed to establish the theory of the defense as to the cause of the death of KETCHUM; that witness had only said that death may have resulted from natural causes. Counsel next reviewed and contrasted the evidence of Drs. WARREN, BALTZELL, BYRD and MCCLURG, as to the cause of death. Dr. WARREN had said the disease was *fulminant cerebro spinal meningitis;* Dr. BALTZELL said he saw nothing of a *fulminant* character, and Dr. MCCLURG, who knew more than all, divided the stakes between them and said it was *semi-fulminant*. Mr. SYESTER commented with keen satire on the different views of these experts, and read from medical authorities to prove they were mistaken in their conclusions. The Court then took a recess.

At 12½ the Attorney-General continued his argument, reviewing the testimony of Mrs. CHUBB in regard to Mrs. WHARTON'S being up frequently during Sunday and Monday nights, and argued that it was for the purpose of carrying out her intentions of poisoning. He then discussed the symptoms and condition of KETCHUM at various intervals daily from the time of his arrival in Baltimore to his death, holding that the evidence and circumstances were conclusive that death was caused by tartar emetic administered by the prisoner. He contended that the production of metal is not necessary to prove this.

Mr. SYESTER summed up most graphically the evidence of the scenes and events attending the closing hours of Gen. KETCHUM; the administration of the last dose by Mrs. WHARTON to the dying man; her taking from the room the spoon and cup which would have shown beyond question that it was not the medicine prescribed by Dr. WILLIAMS; and urging that the last act produced a suspicion equivalent to proof of her guilt. He next reverted to the testimony relative to the claim of Mrs. WHARTON for $4,000 in bonds against the estate of Gen. KETCHUM, and the payment of $2,600, and argued against the probability of such claim or payment, concluding his argument at 2 o'clock.

The Clerk, Col. HARWOOD, then administered to Deputy Sheriff BRYAN the following oath: "You shall well and truly keep this jury together, without meat or drink; you shall suffer no person to speak to them; neither shall you speak to them yourself—unless it be to ask if they are agreed on their verdict—without permission of the Court. So help you God."

The Chief-Judge said: "Gentlemen of the jury: your verdict will be either 'guilty' or 'not guilty' of murder in the first degree."

The jury then, at 2:05 o'clock, retired to their rooms.

A short time after the jury retired a message was received, requesting that they be permitted to have chairs in the room, which was assented to by counsel. The Court then took a recess until such time as the jury may agree upon their verdict. At 2¾ o'clock Mrs. WHARTON, in charge of the Sheriff, retired from the Court-room.

The Jury Still Out—No Indications as to their Verdict.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 23.—At this hour (11 o'clock) the Wharton jury is still up. They have been now up nine hours. There is no positive information how many are for acquittal and how many for conviction, though the jury is divided in opinions.

The Jury Out Ten Hours—Prospect of a Disagreement.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 23—Midnight.—The Wharton jury has been out ten hours, and there is no probability of any verdict to-night. There are various speculations afloat as to how the jury stood on retiring to their room, all agreeing that a majority were in favor of a verdict of murder in the first degree. These impressions have been formed by watching the countenances of the jurors from day to day as the testimony was developed, and during the progress of the argument. Some contend that they stand ten for conviction and two for acquittal, but none claim more than four for acquittal. As they are men of intelligence and firmness, it is generally believed they will be unable to agree.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23.

Petitions were presented for the repeal of the duty on coal, salt and pig-iron; for the passage of Mr. SUMNER'S Supplementary Civil Rights bill; from citizens of Illinois, Michigan, Iowa and Wisconsin for the reduction of the tariff to a revenue basis.

APPORTIONMENT.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, reported the Apportionment bill with the amendments and accompanying tables, and said he hoped the Senate would consider and pass the bill as soon as possible, in order that the Legislatures of the States might have an early opportunity to act upon it.

THE YELLOWSTONE VALLEY.

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported the bill setting apart certain lands near the head waters of the Yellowstone River as a public park. This valley, he said, was about forty by forty-four miles in extent, full of natural curiosities, but without any good agricultural land.

SULPHUR-MINING MACHINERY.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill to allow the importation, free of duty, of certain machinery designed for experiment in mining in Louisiana, which was passed.

AMNESTY.

The expiration of the morning hour brought up as unfinished business the Amnesty bill. It was laid aside to take up the bill for the relief of the Chicago sufferers.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, proposed an amendment extending the provisions of the bill to certain towns in Michigan.

Mr. MORTON, of Indiana, anticipating debate on Mr. CHANDLER'S amendment, called for the regular order, the Amnesty bill, and addressed the Senate upon it. He opposed universal amnesty, and said the arguments in favor of it were based upon sickly sentimentalism and spurious generosity. There was much of misapprehension regarding the disabilities now resting upon those who engaged in the rebellion. It was, perhaps, not generally known that JEFFERSON DAVIS, and all his followers had as much right to vote as any man who served in the Union Army. He reviewed the history of the Fourteenth Amendment, and argued that the provision authorizing Congress to remove disabilities by a two-thirds vote, was not designed to relieve classes but individuals. It seemed, therefore, to be straining the Fourteenth Amendment to pass the Amnesty bill as it came from the House. He was willing to vote for that bill with the exceptions retained. The disability proposed was the last remaining legal mark of disapprobation of the rebellion, and he could never consent to remove it, because to do so would be to acknowledge that the rebellion was not wrong, but merely a difference of opinion, and that the rebel leaders have the same right as loyal men to hold the highest offices of the Government. He wished to consider the question of amnesty upon a higher plan than that of mere expediency. He thought a principle of consistency and of duty to the Government was involved, and especially a principle of the greatest importance to posterity. The leaders of the South could no more be conciliated by amnesty than rattlesnakes could be conciliated by restoring their extracted fangs; they would die as they had lived—rebels. If it would conciliate the masses of the Southern people, it would be by their taking it as an admission that they were always in the right, and the North was in the wrong. If this were granted now, it would be impossible to convince the next generation that there was anything wrong in the rebellion, and the Republican Party could not concede the guiltiness of the rebellion without falsifying its whole record. Mr. MORTON dwelt upon the magnitude of the crimes of the Southern leaders, as compared with ordinary crimes, and the inconsistency of forgiving them while ordinary criminals were hanged or imprisoned. It would be dangerous to teach coming generations that rebellion is no crime. If amnesty was necessary to conciliate the South, the argument was strong for pensioning rebel soldiers. For if DAVIS and BRECKINRIDGE should be admitted into the Senate to make laws for the nation, there certainly would remain no good reason why the rebel soldiers should be excluded from the benefit of the Pension laws. The next step would be to pension the rebel soldiers, the next to pay rebels for their property taken by the Union armies, the next to pay them for their slaves, and the next to consolidate the rebel debt with the National debt.

Mr. THURMAN, of Ohio, inquired how all these things could be done in the face of the Fourteenth Amendment.

Mr. MORTON said that the Democratic Party did not recognize the validity of the amendment.

Mr. THURMAN—The Senator assumes then that the Democratic Party is to get into power and to disregard the Fourteenth Amendment. I wish he would state how soon he expects that event to happen? [Laughter.]

Mr. MORTON said great calamities had befallen nations, and it might happen to this nation that the Democratic Party might come into power. [Laughter.] It did not acknowledge the validity of the Fourteenth Amendment, and the "new departure" was buried with its founder, VALLANDIGHAM. In conclusion he said he would vote for Mr. SUMNER'S amendment, "the Supplementary Civil Rights bill." He agreed with Mr. SUMNER in putting justice before generosity, or spurious magnanimity.

Mr. THURMAN said the Senator from Indiana had seized this opportunity to make a speech, which would strike the key-note of the coming campaign. He has revived the old story about the wickedness of the rebellion and of the Democratic Party. He conjures up dangers no man in his senses believes. How is the rebel debt to be paid, in the face of the Fourteenth Amendment, which prohibits even a State from making any payment of it. Payment of pensions to rebel soldiers is also positively prohibited by the Fourteenth Amendment. The payment of the national debt is guaranteed by the Constitution. The re-institution of slavery is positively prohibited by the Constitution of the United States. Now, I find great difficulty in understanding this Administration. The President, in his annual Message, recommends an amnesty, and here is the Senator from Indiana, (Mr. MORTON,) one of his chief supporters, denouncing it. The President recommends civil service reform, and the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. CARPENTER) pours out upon it the vials of his wrath and his ridicule. If I were suspicious, I would suspect that when the President says, "Let us have civil service reform," there is a mental reservation that it shall be killed in Congress, and that when he says, "Let us have amnesty," there is a mental reservation that the Radicals in the Senate shall kill amnesty. I do not charge any such hypocrisy upon the President; but it does look wonderfully strange that every important recommendation made by the President is ignored by his friends in this Chamber.

Mr. MORTON would ask whether the Democrats were not committed to pay for the rebels' slaves. To show that they were, he sent Mr. BLAIR'S Broadhead letter to the desk to be read, and said it was because of the sentiments expressed in that letter that Mr. BLAIR was given the second place on the Democratic Presidential ticket.

Mr. BLAIR—If you had not backed out of your speech in 1865 in favor of President JOHNSON, you might have got my place. [Laughter.]

Mr. MORTON thought Mr. BLAIR must be ignorant of what he had really said in that speech. He had expressly declared that he was in favor of universal suffrage, but had favored a period of probation for the colored people of ten or fifteen years. The Southern whites had made it necessary to enfranchise the colored element at once in order to get a loyal basis on which to reconstruct the State Governments.

Mr. SCOTT, of Pennsylvania, argued in favor of the Amnesty bill as it came from the House, but said he was not prepared to vote for universal amnesty.

Mr. ROBERTSON, of South Carolina, gave notice that he would endeavor to press the bill to a vote to-morrow.

SOLDIERS' HOMESTEADS.

Mr. HERNDON presented a petition signed by Gen. SHERIDAN and other officers, representing 200,000 soldiers in the Army of the Cumberland, praying that the time they served in the army may be allowed in the five years required by the Homestead law, after two years' actual residence.

At 4 o'clock the Senate went into Executive Session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Petitions were presented of the tobacco manufacturers of New-Jersey, for a uniform tax of sixteen cents a pound on all manufactured tobacco; of citizens of New-Haven, for repeal of the law taxing spirits.

A MINING BILL PASSED.

Mr. SARGENT, of Colorado, from the Committee on Mines and Mining, reported a bill to promote the development of the mining resources of the United States, and moved that it be put upon its passage.

An amendment was reported and concurred in that the bill should not in any way impair or affect the rights granted to the proprietors of the Sutro Tunnel.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, said this was a very important piece of legislation, and there had been no time to send the bill into the mining districts of the country. He therefore asked for an explanation of the bill.

Mr. SARGENT said it did not make any material change in the Mining laws; it did not change in the slightest degree the policy of the Government in the disposition of mining lands; nor did it increase the quantity of land which a miner might acquire; it did not increase nor decrease the price to be paid to the Government for the land; but its main purpose was to facilitate the acquisition of title. He explained that although the bill had been only recently printed at this session, a similar one had been introduced by himself in the last Congress and printed. One like it had actually passed the Senate, but had not been acted on in the House. The bill only altered somewhat the existing machinery of the Mining laws.

After a further explanation, the bill was passed without a division.

SUPPORT OF EDUCATION.

Mr. PIERCE, from the Committee on Education and Labor, reported a bill to establish an educational fund, and to apply the proceeds of the public lands to the education of the people, and asked that it be put upon its passage.

The bill sets apart and consecrates forever the proceeds of the public lands for the education of the people. It requires the Secretary of the Treasury to invest one-half of the annual net proceeds of the public lands in United States bonds, and requires the other half and the income from that invested to be distributed to the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia, upon the basis of population; and after certain conditions as to the school-houses, &c., are complied with, fifty per cent. of the amount thus apportioned may be applied the first year to the instruction of teachers of common schools, and ten per cent. after the first year. Afterward the whole amount is to be applied to the payment of teachers.

THE APPROPRIATIONS.

The morning hour expired and the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Legislative and Executive Appropriation bill, Mr. WHEELER in the chair.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, made an elaborate speech on revenue and expenditures of nations, and the growth and reduction of war debts. It had taken England twenty years after the Napoleonic wars to reach her now peace level of expenditures. She had commenced in 1793 with an annual expenditure of about twenty millions pounds, and reached her lowest peace level of 1835 at forty-five and a half millions. He calculated that the United States would reach its lowest peace level in 1876, when he thought that the ordinary expenditures of the Government would be about one hundred and twenty-five millions and the interest on the public debt ninety-five millions. We had divided the expenditure into three great heads, and found the proportions thus amount, referable to the late war, exclusive of the interest on the public debt, to sixty and a half per cent.; the present army and navy establishments, fourteen per cent., and all other Departments of the Government, twenty-five and a half per cent. The same heads in the expenditures of the English Government were thirty-eight and a half, thirty-three and twenty-eight and a half per cent. Coming down to the bill itself, he said that it appropriated $2,398,000 less than the like bill last year, and $3,000,000 less than asked for in the estimates.

Mr. BECK, of Kentucky, and Mr. WOOD, of New-York, criticised Mr. GARFIELD'S speech and his bill.

Mr. HALE, of Maine, defended the Administration from aspersions made by Mr. WOOD.

When the general debate closed, and the Clerk proceeded to read the bill by clauses for amendments, after progressing through the thirteen pages of the bill, which contains fifty-six pages, the Committee rose.

THE PLATE-GLASS MACHINERY.

The Senate amendments to the bills authorizing the importation of machinery were non-concurred in, and a committee of conference ordered.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, mentioned privately that the plate-glass machinery had been already imported, and the duty paid on it.

The House then, at 4 o'clock, adjourned.

FOREIGN NEWS.

An English Bishop Rudely Assaulted by a Mob.

The Fenians Again Threatening Trouble in Ireland.

Gen. McMahon Declines the French Vice-Presidency.

Terrible Loss of Life on the Coast of Africa.

Spain Demanding an Escaped Cuban and Slaves from England.

Capture of a Town and a Train of Carts by Cubans.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Brutal Assault on a Bishop—A Riotous Scene—Troubles in Ireland—John Bright on Home Rule.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—While the Bishop of Exeter was presiding at a meeting in that city, today, in favor of the passage by Parliament of a bill permitting the sale of liquors under certain restrictions, he was insulted and attacked by a number of men. Some friends of the Bishop interfered for his protection, when the insults were renewed, and the meeting became very uproarious. Severe fighting ensued, and the Police were called in and cleared the hall from the presence of the disturbers, several of whom were injured by blows from the clubs of the policemen. The election excitement in Kerry runs dangerously high. It is reported that the Fenians are organizing mobs to support BLENNERHASSETT, the Home Rule candidate, and that the priests are threatened with violence.

Mr. BRIGHT has written a letter to THE O'DONOGHUE denouncing "Home Rule."

FRANCE.

Intrigues of Imperial Agents—Gen. McMahon Declines the Vice-Presidency.

PARIS, Jan. 23.—It is reported that during the crisis caused by the fear of President THIERS' withdrawal, agents of the Imperialists circulated among the officers of the army and sought to ascertain their disposition towards the Empire, and whether there was any feeling in favor of a restoration.

The members of the party of the Right Centre in the National Assembly offered to support Marshal MACMAHON for Vice-President of the French Republic, but the Marshal declined to be a candidate.

It is reported that M. POUYER-QUERTIER has definitely resigned his portfolio as Minister of Finance.

DISASTER AT SEA.

Terrible Effects on the African Coast—Thirty-five Lives Lost.

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, Jan. 23.—The steamship *Nada*, on her voyage to this port, encountered a heavy gale. The steamer was crowded with natives, many of whom were on deck. During the thickest of the storm a sea swept the decks from stem to stern; thirty-five of the native passengers were carried overboard and drowned.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

Spain's Non-Observance of the Treaty—Action of the British Society.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—A deputation from the Anti-Slave Trade Society waited on Earl GRANVILLE and made representations in regard to Spain's non-observance of the treaty for the suppression of the slave traffic. Lord GRANVILLE, in reply, said it was indubitable that Spain had infringed the treaty; but the matter was too delicate for the interference of England at the present time, Spain having an insurrection on her hands. The British Minister at Madrid was doing his utmost to secure observance of all treaty obligations. His Lordship, in conclusion, said he would consult with his colleagues before taking steps or pronouncing opinion as to the conduct of Spain.

CUBA.

An International Question With France—Successes of the Insurgents.

HAVANA, Jan. 22, via KEY WEST, Jan. 23.—A correspondence has taken place between the Government of Santiago and the French Consul at Santiago de Cuba, relative to the escape of a gentleman named FIGUERAS and several negro slaves to Jamaica on a French steamer. The Consul denies all responsibility on the part of his Government because the Police remain on the steamers during their stay at Santiago de Cuba. The demands of the Government have now reached the point that they inform the French Consul that the Spanish Consul at Kingston has been instructed to procure from the Government of Jamaica the return of FIGUERAS and the negroes, and in the probable case of the request not being complied with, it will close the ports of the island to the French steamers. The idea of reclaiming political prisoners and three slaves from the British Government is considered absurd. The general impression prevails among intelligent merchants that the threat to close the port is mere bluster, and that its execution is impossible.

The Cubans on the 14th captured and burned the town of Guisa, killing a number of volunteers and regulars. The Spaniards sent for reinforcements, and reoccupied the ruins on the following day. A party of Cubans captured a convoy of forty carts near Las Tunas. Several were killed on both sides. The Cubans outnumbered the Spaniards.

Railroad Accidents in New-Jersey—One Man Killed.

While an extra freight-train was passing through Bergen Cut yesterday, at 12½ o'clock, the coupling between the cars suddenly broke, and a man whose name is supposed to have been J. ALLEN was thrown from the train and killed. The cars passed over his head, body and limbs, and the remains were terribly mangled. Upon his body were found bills for groceries, purchased in New-York yesterday, and he is supposed to have been a Rahway grocer. One of the bills was for fish, procured at No. 4 Fulton-street, New-York. It is not known how he came to be upon the freight-train.

About 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at nearly the same place, a train struck a wagon which was just crossing the track, completely demolishing the vehicle and severely injuring the driver.

At 10¼ o'clock yesterday morning the 9½ train from New-York struck a horse and wagon at the second crossing at Metuchin. The horse was instantly killed, the wagon broken up and the man narrowly escaped being thrown from the track. A boy was driving the horse, but escaped injury, with the exception of a few bruises. These crossings at Metuchin are exceedingly dangerous, and a number of accidents have occurred.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The French Academy—The Resignation of Mgr. Dupanloup—A Prize for Literary Merit—Curious Facts—M. About's Defeat.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Jan. 5, 1872.

Although the Assembly has again resumed its sessions, and political intrigues are once more upon the *tapis*, the Academy and its "incident" take precedence in public talk, in club discussions and in society gossip. Yesterday there was a meeting for the purpose of taking some action upon the unprecedented case raised by the letter of resignation signed, "FELIX, Bishop of Orleans," and sent to the Academy through the *Gazette de France*. Even the Secretary had not received the letter when he read it in this journal. A member rose to complain that Mgr. DUPANLOUP had been wanting in respect for his colleagues in sending his letter to the journals, and in this view the general public will agree, for the act was intended solely for the public, and written in the spirit of DUCROT's proclamation before his crossing of the Marne—that is, to produce a certain effect upon the public mind—the Academy was really a second consideration. Before the Speaker could go further, M. GUIZOT raised his finger to attract the eye of the Chairman, and as his tall form rose the house was instantly hushed. The old simile of hearing a pin drop was not an exaggeration when applied to the moment the famous old man hesitated before beginning to speak. Every eye was turned upon him. Despite his great age, his voice is firm and sonorous, and there seems to be a power in his words not found in those even of THIERS or of any other orator of the times. When THIERS is speaking you are certainly charmed, but there is always a thought of fallacy and intrigue. M. ROUHER gives you the idea of power combined with elegance; M. GUIZOT of power with truth, sincerity, and a feeling that he is giving utterance to solid facts which cannot be shaken. There is a charm about him which is indescribable. A portion of it, perhaps, comes from the knowledge that he is the author of the *History of Civilization*, and an eminent statesman, but the far greater portion is due to his fine personal appearance. He is the beau-ideal of a great man, statesman, historian and scholar. There is a massive grandeur in his face which is very impressive, and the calm repose of his manner but adds to the idea of strength and power given you by every feature and every motion. The fine old man paid some handsome compliments to the Bishop of Orleans, and said that he had the hope that Mgr. DUPANLOUP would think better of his hasty step, and withdraw his letter of resignation. For twenty years he had been their colleague, and they could not afford to lose him now. At any rate, the Academy could do nothing. There had been cases where members of the Academy had been expelled as unworthy, but there had never been a case of voluntary resignation, and the Academy could not admit the principle. He therefore moved that the Academy pass to the order of the day. The vote was unanimous. Mgr. DUPANLOUP must remain an Academician, whether he will or no; but, as I suggested in my last, he can make himself an immortal *in partibus*, and follow the example of M. AUTRAN, who has never set foot within the Academy walls since the day of his election. He does not reside in Paris, which is said to be contrary to the regulations. He was once appointed to some office, the members hoping to bring him out in this way, or to get some kind of a letter from him; but he never wrote a word, even to acknowledge the receipt of the letter. But, for all that, he is none the less an Academician, and Mgr. DUPANLOUP can follow his example, if he does not choose to withdraw his letter.

A PRIZE FOR LITERARY MERIT.

The order of the day, to which the Academy passed by a unanimous vote, chanced to be the bestowal of the prize of twenty thousand francs given for literary merit by NAPOLEON III. One member proposed the name of GEORGES SAND; another cried "*Jamais*, he'd not vote a single sou for that *pétroleuse* of literature." M. GUIZOT's name was then proposed, and the prize was given to him. Having opposed NAPOLEON III. so bitterly and obstinately, I do not see how M. GUIZOT can well accept this prize, and presume he will follow the example of M. THIERS. When the same prize was bestowed upon him, he gave it to the fund for the support of indigent and aged literary men. There are many curious facts connected with this case, but I can only touch briefly upon some of them. The first consideration is the election of so many second-rate men, and the gradual descent of the Academy's standing. For many years it has been of very little use, and has only kept up at all because of its social advantages. NAPOLEON III. was shrewd enough to see the value of having a desirable goal for the ambition of literary men, in addition to the Legion d'Honneur, and hence he sustained the Academy and made no objection to its very mild opposition to him. The present case shows that the Church Party are trying to use it as the Orleanists have done. The failure of Mgr. DUPANLOUP is very bitter to him, for he believed that his influence had grown to be supreme. For some time past he has been coquetting with the Protestant GUIZOT, and had gained him over to some of his views. It is hard to forget old rivals and old feuds. Although apparently good friends, a fierce jealousy still exists between THIERS and GUIZOT, and this feeling the wily Bishop used to his advantage to keep out EDMUND ABOUT, who was known to have the influence of M. THIERS. This was, therefore, a bit of a triumph for M. GUIZOT as well as for Mgr. DUPANLOUP, but the former would not follow the Bishop when he came upon merely Church grounds. Hence, it will be seen, M. ABOUT was defeated on political as well as religious grounds, and M. LITTRE was elected because only religious, or Catholic, objections were raised against him, and with them M. GUIZOT had no sympathy. He was not ready to vote himself to please the Bishop, but he took pains to tell his friends so, and they understood him to mean, as he doubtless did mean, that he should be very glad to see M. LITTRE elected nevertheless.

M. ABOUT'S DEFEAT.

There is no doubt that M. ABOUT feels his defeat very keenly, for he was, having the influence of M. THIERS, very certain of election. The day before he visited JULES JANIN, who is confined to his house, and said, (they *tutoyer*,) "Thou need'st not put thyself to the trouble of going out to-morrow; it may give thee a relapse; I am sure of election—having THIERS' promise of it." This promise was given when the Church Party, still rankling over the "Roman question," forced the President to withdraw M. ABOUT's name for the post of Lisbon. That defeat also was due to Mgr. D'ORLEANS, who remembers that the witty writer ridiculed the Cardinals and the Court of Rome, and means to oppose his advancement in every possible way. It is now said that M. THIERS has got his back up at this new defeat of his protégé, and by GUIZOT, too; and that he swears by all the gods that M. ABOUT shall have, Ministers or no Ministers, the best diplomatic post now at his disposal. If he says it, I think that he will keep his word. The two best posts now open are Washington and Athens. WILLIAM GUIZOT had been promised the latter, but M. THIERS has taken it from him and promised it to M. GUYOT-MONTPAYROUX. M. REMUSAT threatened to resign rather than sign this commission, but M. THIERS is obstinate and M. GUYOT-MONTPAYROUX is hot-headed and bellicose. He swears that he will have the post, now he has the written promise of it, or somebody will get hurt, and I imagine he will have it, or some acceptable compensation. Meantime there remains Washington for M. ABOUT, and there is but one thing which is likely to keep him from becoming the successor of PREVOST-PARADOL—his own dislike to quit the asphalt of Paris and his evening constitutional along the boulevards. A friend who has just come in from Versailles informs me that the President said this morning he would "make M. ABOUT a Cabinet Minister if he could not arrange the matter better to his satisfaction." That means, of course, that he will not allow either M. GUIZOT or Mgr. DUPANLOUP to boast of their triumph over him. This case shows how much time is taken up here by purely personal intrigues, and how personal jealousies, hatreds and triumphs take precedence of all public affairs.

THE PARIS PRESS.

We have another instance of the seeming impossibility of Frenchmen of any class to agree with each other. The "Union Parisienne de la Presse" has come to grief. Eighteen of the large journals of Paris united, "in the interest of order," for the purpose of controlling the elections and defeating the Radicals. The agreements entered into are that political views were not to be taken into consideration—that men were to be chosen as candidates who were devoted to order, no matter what may have been their party—that politics were not to be made a question in the Union—that the sole aim should be the defeat of the Reds; and each journal bound itself to sustain the candidate selected by the majority. This Union was naturally hostile to the Republic. The Republican journals refused to enter it, and M. THIERS resolved to break it up or to clip its wings. He did so through the medium of LEON SAY and *Les Débats*. M. CLEMENT DUVERNOIS was spoken of as a candidate, and his name was to have been brought forward on the ground that he had provisioned Paris. M. HAUSSMANN was also spoken of, and in the present condition of the streets I doubt not he would have found a large support. At the very mention of M. DUVERNOIS' name in the meeting of the Union, the representative of *Les Débats* struck the table with passion, and threatened to withdraw if any name was mentioned which had been in any way connected with the Empire. This was the death-blow to the Union. If *Les Débats* had the right to proscribe Bonapartism, M. GIBIAT had the right to proscribe Orleanism, and M. DE VILLEMESSANT could continue his crusade against the Republic. The Union separated without hitting upon a candidate—since party passion had been let loose—and M. THIERS put forward M. VAUTRAIN. *Les Débats* accepted him, but the other papers declined him. They oppose him vigorously. One more meeting was held, but there was nothing but words of passion and reproaches, and the Union closed its books. *Les Débats* has the merit of scattering the Conservative Party, therefore, and very probably of insuring the election of VICTOR HUGO on Sunday next.

A CURIOUS DIVORCE CASE.

A curious divorce case has just been settled in one of the Courts of the Seine. A German woman, a native of Frankfort, obtained a divorce in that city, and came at once to France to meet her lover. According to the German law the parties can marry after six months' time, but the French law requires ten months. The lady and her intended were in Court, pleading for the privilege of marrying immediately after the divorce in the French Court. The plaintiff made an appeal to the popular sentiment. True, he was German, but he wished to pass over to the side of the vanquished and become a Frenchman. According to the German law he could marry in six months, or five months hence, but wanted to become French at once. The Judge hesitated. He applauded the views and sentiments of the lady, but one thing puzzled him. Suppose a child should come, say seven months after marriage, would not that child be a German? Indeed, should a child be born at any time before the expiration of the ten months required by the French law, the German husband could claim that child under the law as his own, although the lady proves that she has not seen the legal father for more than two years. No matter for that—the law would give him the child. The lady was very anxious to assure the Judge that she would see to that matter, and take care that no legal embarrassments of that kind should arise, and her advocate was so eloquent in presenting the patriotic spirit which induced this German lady to renounce her detestable country, that the Judge gave a sentimental verdict. How he did it, or under what law, I do not exactly see; but on the lady's assurance that there should be no trouble in the way of children, he ordered the divorce, with the privilege of marrying at once. As the lady has considerable money, the future French husband was overjoyed at this decision, and wished to embrace the Magistrate upon the Bench. He was in a dreadful fidget when the Judge was offering his objections, for heiresses are at a premium here, and if he were forced to wait for ten months his rich, fair and forty charmer might change her mind. ASHBY.

The Jumel Estate—Suit by George Washington Bowen to Eject Nelson Chase.

The suit of GEORGE WASHINGTON BOWEN against NELSON CHASE came up in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge SHIPMAN, yesterday. This is the latest phase of the celebrated Jumel will case, the main facts in which are already known to the public. The present action is brought by the plaintiff BOWEN to eject the defendant CHASE from the Jumel estate, which he now holds. For the plaintiff there appeared Mr. BEACH, Mr. CHAUNCEY SHAFFER and Mr. L. J. CHATFIELD; for the defendant, Mr. CHAS. O'CONOR.

Mr. SHAFFER opened the case for the plaintiff. He said the present action was brought under a statute of the State of New-York, passed April 15, 1855, empowering an illegitimate child to inherit the real and personal property of its mother. In former actions brought by those claiming to be heirs of the late Mme. JUMEL the present plaintiff had been ignored. Those cases had gone down to a disastrous oblivion. The history of the case may be thus condensed: About the year 1750 a girl named PHEBE KELLY was born near Providence, R. I. Her parents were poor, and the girl became a vagrant. When about twelve years old she wandered into Providence, and two years after married there one JOHN BOWEN, a seaman. Of this marriage there were issue three children, ELIZA (or BETSEY) BOWEN, MARIA and LAVINIA. BETSEY BOWEN became in after years Mme. JUMEL, and the plaintiff, GEORGE WASHINGTON BOWEN, claims to be her illegitimate son, and heir to her property. BETSEY was born in the year 1775, in Providence, R. I., and after a long and eventful life died on her estate at Fort Washington, N. Y., on the 16th of July, 1865, aged nearly ninety years. Immediately on her death, NELSON CHASE, a lawyer living in her house, closed it up, seized her papers, and claimed the estate, (valued at from $5,000,000 to $6,000,000,) on the ground that his deceased wife was a niece and lawful heir of Mme. JUMEL. The present action was brought to eject the defendant CHASE from the estate.

The sitting of the Court was occupied all of yesterday, with the opening by Mr. SHAFFER, and he had not concluded when it adjourned. He went over all the ground of the various wills made by Mme. JUMEL, the circumstances under which Mr. CHASE came into her house, and the incidents connected with the closing years of her life, all of which have been several times published at length.

This *cause célèbre* crowded the Court yesterday in a degree not often seen, and Mr. SHAFFER was listened to with much attention.

The Collapsed Market Bank—A Statement from the Receiver.

About twenty disconsolate depositors were assembled round the doors of the Market Savings Bank, yesterday, discussing the aspect of affairs, and endeavoring to deprive each other of the few crumbs of comfort that they might have possessed the day before. Many attempts were made to see the President, the receiver, or the officials, but all were answered that the business of these gentlemen was too urgent to admit of interviews, and that they would publish a full statement on Friday. One old gentleman produced his bank-book and offered to dispose of $800 worth of deposits for $500, with no takers. He then offered to sell at forty cents, without any result, and finally, after offering at thirty-five cents, he went away, saying that if depositors got twenty-five cents on the dollar they would be lucky. At 2 P. M. a group of people was assembled, in the middle of which was a gentleman who said he had spoken with Mr. DENNIS, the receiver, that morning, and had been told that the prospect was most encouraging; that HEISER & Co. intended paying $120,000 into the hands of the bank on account of the defalcation of the Secretary. He also said that Mr. DENNIS admitted that such defalcation had taken place, and that up to that time he had found that $405,000 had been embezzled by CONKLIN, the Secretary, and a number of valuable bonds left in his hands had not yet been accounted for. Further, that CONKLIN had not been seen since Friday last, and that it was entirely owing to his dishonesty that the bank was obliged to suspend. These remarks, however, seemed to have but little effect upon the depositors, a large meeting of whom will be held on Thursday evening. Yesterday a petition in bankruptcy was filed by Mrs. SARAH MARK, a depositor in the bank, and the order made returnable on Feb. 9. Subjoined is the statement of Mr. DENNIS, the receiver, issued yesterday:

NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1872.

To the Depositors of the Market Savings Bank:

It is frankly admitted that the affairs of this bank are not in as satisfactory a condition as could be desired, but the depositors can be assured that every dollar that can be saved will be devoted to their benefit, and not wasted in needless proceedings or tedious delays of any kind. A great deal has had to be done, and every effort is being diligently made to get the affairs in such shape as will enable me to make a definite statement to the public at the earliest possible moment. I confidently trust that the result will show that the condition of things is not so bad as the public has apprehended. JAMES DENNIS, Receiver.

THE CONNOLLY SUITS.

Motion to Stay Proceedings in the Supervisors' Suit—Judge Barnard Denies the Motion—An Opinion that the Suit in the Name of the State is Improperly Brought.

The motion on behalf of RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, late Controller, to stay proceedings in the suit brought against him in the name of the Supervisors of New-York, until a decision is rendered by the General Term of the Third District in the case brought by the Attorney-General in the name of the State, growing out of the same subject-matter, was heard before Judge BARNARD, sitting in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. There were present, on behalf of the Board of Supervisors, Messrs. RICHARD O'GORMAN, Corporation Counsel, Mr. WILLIAM TICKNOR CURTIS and Ex-Judge PORTER, while the defendant, CONNOLLY, was represented by Mr. SAMUEL G. COURTNEY, formerly United States District-Attorney. The suit, it will be remembered, is to recover $6,000,000 of the County bonds.

Mr. COURTNEY, on behalf of Mr. CONNOLLY, read an affidavit, sworn to by himself, (the complaints in both cases have been already published in the TIMES,) which sets forth that the action by the Supervisors, the same in which this motion was made, was commenced on Nov. 28, 1871, by service of summons; that about the same time a suit was commenced in the name of the people at Albany, for the same cause of action; that in this latter suit an order of arrest was issued, to vacate which a motion was made on the 9th of December, 1871; that the Court refused to vacate the order of arrest, but reduced the amount of bail from $1,000,000 to $500,000; that from the decision of Judge LEARNED, refusing to vacate the order of arrest, an appeal was taken to the General Term of the Third District, which appeal was argued on the 8th of January, 1872, and decision reserved; that, from an examination of the complaint in both cases, it is apparent that the subject-matter of both is the same; that, as he understands the law, he cannot plead the pendency of the Albany action as a defense to this, or present arguments to show that the action by the people was improperly brought; that it was a grievous hardship to defendant to have both actions pending against him at the same time, and that he should not be compelled to defend both.

Mr. O'GORMAN, on behalf of the Board of Supervisors, then read several affidavits, merely reciting the fact of the commencement of this action by the service of summons on the defendant, CONNOLLY; that a notice of appearance was put in by Mr. COURTNEY as CONNOLLY's counsel; that twice the time to answer had been extended by the Court on the application of defendant's counsel, the last extension not having yet expired.

Mr. COURTNEY then proceeded to argue on behalf of the motion. It was conceded that the two causes of action were substantially for the same acts. There was admitted the extraordinary spectacle of two suits, for the same cause—the one prosecuted by the Attorney-General of the State, the other by the official representative of New-York, the Corporation Counsel—pending against Mr. CONNOLLY, to recover $10,000,000 or $11,000,000. We ask, said Mr. COURTNEY, to be protected from two judgments for the same cause of action. My learned friends will not deny that we cannot set up the result of one suit as a defense to the other, and we come in good faith and ask protection for a public officer against whom is hurled only the accusations of newspapers; against whom nothing has been proved, and who must be pronounced innocent until proved guilty. We ask that the suit by the Supervisors be stayed until action is had on the suit brought by the people. The paper shows that both suits were commenced by the service of summons alone, the difference being only that, in the case of the people an order of arrest was issued against the defendant, in this not. Although it is true, that in this case, the time to answer has been extended, which extension not expiring until the 28th, when an answer will be put in; yet in the other case an answer has been duly served, and an appeal taken from the order of Judge LEARNED made at Special Term, denying the motion to vacate the order of arrest, and His Honor must, doubtless, have taken judicial notice that the great question raised on behalf of the defendant in that case was that no suit could be maintained by the people of the State in this matter, wherein as the people of the State at large they had no interest. If the Court at Albany should hold that that suit can be maintained, then this suit cannot. The Court is now asked to say which of these suits shall be stayed, and I believe that if any claim exists against this defendant at all, it is on the part of the Supervisors. It is evident from the papers that the suit brought by the people is the furthest advanced, and now only awaits decision, which decision must decide the right to maintain the present action. Another reason in favor of this motion is, that we have an opinion of a Judge at Special Term holding in effect that the people have the right to maintain this action; that such right exists in the people of the State, and not in the Board of Supervisors of the County. All the authorities run but in one way, and that in favor of the right of the defendant to the stay asked for under these and all similar circumstances.

Mr. COURTNEY then quoted largely from the authorities in support of his motion, and concluded his argument by claiming that plaintiff had shown nothing as a reason why the motion should not be granted; that there was no liability to loss of anything on the part of plaintiffs by awaiting a decision to be rendered one or one and a half months hence; that even if the Court should believe that the Attorney-General had a right to spread his wings all over the State, he (counsel) nevertheless respectfully asked that an order so in conformity with equity, and where no injury or harm to plaintiff can result from the delay, be granted.

Judge BARNARD said he had no doubt the Supervisors had the right, and the only right, to maintain this action. From an examination of this question, reaching back to the beginning of these proceedings, he had no doubt that the Attorney-General was wholly without authority to bring his action. No injury, however, could come to the defendant if the cause went on. If the People should be successful at General Term, the defendant would have a right to put in a supplemental answer pleading that decision, but until then it does not lie with the Court to grant the motion. If the case is to be decided in March, the Court may grant such additional time to answer as may be necessary, and in the meantime the aspect of the case cannot be seriously changed. The motion must be therefore denied.

Mr. COURTNEY said he was glad to get a judicial opinion on this question. It was the first time CONNOLLY's prosecution has been defined as resting only in the power of the Supervisors. Do I understand your Honor, counsel said, to say, that if the General Term decides against CONNOLLY, I can set up that in my answer?

Ex-Judge PORTER, (interrupting,)—We desire, if your Honor please, that there be no expression of opinion on that question.

Mr. COURTNEY—All we want is to get fairly before the Court. If any are to be paid we do not want to pay both. It is not fair that we be pursued by both, and either one should be content to wait.

Ex-Judge PORTER suggested that if defendant wanted to get rid of either one, the better way would be to pay.

Mr. COURTNEY responded that his client would pay anything that was proved against him, but he, (counsel,) did not believe that either would get anything.

Mr. CURTIS desired to know what it was proposed to do. As it had dropped from the Court that an extension of time might be granted, he desired to know whether the other side intended to rest on that, or whether they intended to move for such extension on new papers.

Judge BARNARD—The application must be made again on proper papers.

Mr. CURTIS said if he had had an opportunity to argue the case, he would have taken the ground that the Attorney-General had no authority to maintain the suit. He, in conjunction with Judge PORTER, had occasion to examine the whole subject, and had concurred in an opinion which they had put in print, but which had not been circulated. They had reached the conclusion that the suits by the people could not be maintained, and His Honor, through another line of research, seemed to have reached the same conclusion.

Mr. CURTIS then handed to the Court a copy of the opinion to which he had referred, and which concluded by saying: "It is our opinion, therefore, upon full consideration, that the action of the People vs. TWEED and others cannot be, and that the several actions of the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York vs. TWEED, CONNOLLY, HALL, and other defendants, can be maintained."

This closed the discussion, and the Court adjourned.

Small-Pox Statistics.

The vaccinating corps of the Health Department during the week ending on Saturday, 20th inst., visited 13,[illegible] families, and primarily vaccinated [illegible] persons, and revaccinated [illegible]. Sixteen hundred and eighty vaccine points were distributed to the vaccinating corps yesterday. Twenty additional cases of small-pox were reported, making twenty-two cases since Saturday last. Two deaths were reported, making eleven since Saturday. In one house in West Thirty-sixth-street nine cases of small-pox were reported, and several cases have appeared in houses on the same block.

EUROPEAN MAIL NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE HERMANN AND CITY OF PARIS.

The steam-ships Hermann, from Bremen on Jan. [illegible] and Southampton on Jan. 9, and City of Paris, from Liverpool on Jan. 11 and Queenstown on Jan. 12, reached this port yesterday. The latest news is fresher by five days than that at hand by earlier mail-bearing vessels.

ENGLISH POLITICS.

Summary of Lord Derby's Recent Speech at Liverpool.

From the London Times, Jan. 13.

Lord DERBY's speech at Liverpool, yesterday, was conceived in a vein different from that he has been accustomed to pursue. It was easy and brisk, and we should not go far wrong if we were even to characterize it by the expressive American phrase "peart and chippy." Lord DERBY identified himself, moreover, with the Conservative Party to a degree which must astonish many readers of his speech as much as it gratified the mass of his audience. He was addressing the Conservative Working Men's Association, and he spoke as if he meant to lead Conservatism out of the slough of defeat, and saw his way to doing it. Something of the cheerfulness of success runs through his phrases, and his raillery of the Government is not less effective because it is good-humored or even patronizing. At the same time Lord DERBY strongly protested against the possibility of the return of a Conservative Ministry to power without a majority at their back to support them. Power, he confessed, he coveted, but power the Conservatives were even now able to exercise in no inconsiderable degree. They modified the policy of the Ministry; they protected the Moderate Liberals from the advanced wing of the Liberal Party; and if he should rejoice to see the Conservatives directing instead of controlling the power of Government, he declared that he would yet infinitely prefer remaining a member of a strong and compact Opposition to forming one of a Ministry holding office without an assured majority in the House of Commons. It must be accepted as a remarkable fact that a man so reticent in language and so sober in judgment as Lord DERBY has proved himself to be throughout a public career of twenty years should suddenly assume the character of a thorough party man, and leap into the political arena in the most evident temper of battle. No one would have been surprised at this pugnacity in the Lord DERBY of other days, for he rejoiced in nothing so much as when "he drank delight of battle with his peers," and he scented the fray afar off like the war-horse in the Book of Job. His son and successor has been commonly considered to be deficient in the combative elements of his father's character, and till yesterday we should have accepted the popular judgment upon him without hesitation. But we see he can be excited upon proper temptation, and relishes a vigorous assault, although he may commonly deny himself the pleasure of such indulgence. The effect of his habitual moderation is of course to make an onslaught by him more striking on the rare occasions when it is delivered. Not that Lord DERBY discarded all limitations of antagonism in his speech of yesterday. With considerable art he protested he would not enlarge on the failures and mistakes of the Government, and went the length of apologizing to his friends for the disappointment they were likely to suffer in consequence. Having done this, he summed up everything that need be said in a few sentences rivaling in compactness and pungency the bitter expressions of the Duke of SOMERSET in the House of Lords at the end of last session. We all know what a list of blunders can be easily paraded. "Unseaworthy ships sent to the end of the world; the prerogative strained as it had not been strained for generations; a Minister in the recess violating by a transparent evasion the provisions of an act of Parliament passed not six months before, in order to find a place for one of his Law Officers; Budgets mildly described as eccentric and unfortunate;" these are things which make Lord DERBY, as they have made many others, thankful that "an energetic and prosperous country can survive a good many administrative blunders." In the same spirit of easy ridicule, Lord DERBY proffers his advice to the Ministry for their conduct during the coming session. Mr. LOWE is exhorted to be content with a commonplace Budget. Mr. STANSFELD is warned that if his Rating bill in any degree resembles the plan brought forward by Mr. GOSCHEN last year, it will be as speedily and summarily disposed of as that was. Mr. BRUCE is assured that he need not hope to pass any Licensing bill that will "settle the question." Mr. FORSTER is told that the practical question of the Ballot bill is the adoption of checks against personation that shall prevent men from voting early and voting often. Indeed, the only Minister for whom Lord DERBY has a word of unqualified sympathy appears to be Lord HARTINGTON, whose declaration with respect to Ireland, that nothing is to be done except to show patience and kindness, receives his warm approval; and even this expression of agreement is accompanied by a rude rebuke at those persons in high places who had given some indication of holding the theory of governing Ireland through the Catholic clergy. There are, according to Lord DERBY, two reasons, each conclusive, against attempting to act upon this notion. The first is that the English nation would not endure it; the second, that the priests have not the power of guiding Ireland which the theory ascribes to them. These warnings are not superfluous, although we believe the truth to be that no definite plan of action in alliance with the Ultramontane clergy had ever been formed in any quarter; but it is the habit of many minds to hold questions in solution until some definite occurrence precipitates their settlement, and a word in season may prevent the reception of errors which might otherwise at some future time suddenly demonstrate their existence.

THE MURDER OF FISK.

The Spirit of the Dead Still Strong in New-York.

From the London Times, Jan. 5.

JAMES FISK Jr., was born in the Puritan State of Vermont, and, like all "the Green Mountain Boys"—the Scots of the Union—he had an early liking for business. But it was not in a steady plodding way that JAMES FISK, Jr., wanted to get on. His father was a peddler, who traveled with goods in the Valley of the Connecticut; but when the son took to the business he started an immense gorgeously-painted wagon, which alarmed the conservative instincts of the old man. The wagon, however, brought custom to its proprietor, and his enterprise soon gave him an opening in Boston, where during the war he made a fortune. But, having made his money, he was impatient to multiply it or get rid of it; and a natural attraction drew him to Wall-street. There it was that he met DREW and GOULD, and entered upon the ambitious path which led him, through so much mire, to such an eminence of successful, vainglorious, Epicurean infamy. Even in New-York, in the atmosphere of Wall-street itself, he might have used his undoubted abilities, his versatility of resource, his command of expedients and combinations to amass wealth by means not dishonorable. But the taint of venality that has hitherto infected all the public life of the Empire City does not permit men who make the pursuit of wealth the first object of their lives to be honest. They know they can purchase power and enjoyment and riches by bribery, and they do not hesitate to seize the chance. Until the tone of public sentiment in New-York is raised to a higher level, such men as JAMES FISK, the monstrosities of speculative money-making, will always be possible; and while they are possible, not only will the commercial capital of the Union be discredited by such an apotheosis of successful fraud as the career of the Erie chief has exhibited, but public liberty will sometimes be gravely imperilled by the concentration of power so vast in the hands of a single unscrupulous man. The pistol of the assassin only killed JAMES FISK; the spirit of which he was the incarnate representative, is still living and strong in New-York.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

A German Critique on the American Demand Upon Great Britain.

The Cologne *Gazette*, referring to the claims put forth in the American case, says: "Think a little on the magnitude of the sum comprised under the six heads enumerated. It is at least as much, if not more, than France must pay to Germany for her foiled aggression, but which she consented to pay only when her armies were everywhere overthrown, her Emperor taken prisoner, her capital captured, her strongest fortresses fallen, a great part of her territory in hostile occupation, her resources and her prospects utterly destroyed—in short, when there no longer remained to her a hope of a change for the better. Contrary to this, an equal sacrifice is demanded from England on account of disputed questions, which admit of different interpretations, and especially before the adversaries have measured their strength. It appears inconceivable. The fifth part, which demands an indemnity for the prolongation of the war, would alone impose upon the English a contribution of £400,000,000, for the cost of the war to the Union amounted yearly to £200,000,000; and that the struggle was prolonged two whole years by England's fault alone is a proposition which has long enjoyed widespread credence in America. Compared with this, what is the sum of $14,000,000 which is demanded as compensation for the owners of the ships and cargoes destroyed by the Southern cruisers, and which England, in her innocence, supposed would be the principal item in the American bill submitted to the Geneva Council of Arbitration? It must be supposed that America has run up her demands so high in order that the award, even after great deductions, may still amount to a considerable sum. This may, perhaps, be sensible, but it certainly is not dignified, nor is it very judicious. Respectable individuals and respectable States, as a rule, claim only what they are entitled to, and the conspicuous example of the Treaty of Washington was, that it was designed to be an example of mutual fairness and moderation. But the example will fare ill if unjustifiable claims are put forward, not to mention if the Americans should insist, and be dissatisfied with their Government should it obtain only a fraction of what it had originally demanded for the Union and for its citizens who had suffered injury. Respecting the moral justification of these claims, the English have good grounds to ask the Americans: 'You moral people, why do you not apply to us the measure of neutral duties which you have applied to yourselves and your conduct during the Franco-German war? Pray, did you not a year ago sell ship-loads of arms and munitions of war, by means of which GAMBETTA was enabled to prolong for months resistance to the German armies?' The preservation of the peace of the world and the welfare of all nations is of higher interest to us Germans than the gratification of a malicious pleasure, otherwise we could not help feeling satisfaction that the only two countries which, for the sake of a miserable gain, supplied our enemies with the means of stubbornly prolonging the contest, have fallen out with one another on account of a similar piece of huckstering."

FRANCE.

The Paris Election—Signification of Victor Hugo's Defeat.

In relation to the recent election in Paris, the following summary of Press opinions will, no doubt, be read with interest. The London *Times* says:

"The Paris election has turned out contrary to general anticipation; M. VAUTRAIN, the Government candidate, has been returned by 121,158 votes against 93,423 given to VICTOR HUGO, the candidate of the Commune. This may not be a complete triumph of the cause of Order, but it is a decided defeat of the Revolution. It may be taken as a satisfactory proof of our oft-repeated assertion that Red Republicanism is not, after all, so strong, even in its head-quarters, as it appears to the apprehension of some of its pusillanimous adversaries. The mere fact that the extreme parties could select no better candidate than VICTOR HUGO ought to have appeared sufficiently conclusive. What hopes of success could be entertained by men who looked on the author of *Les Misérables* as a serious politician?"

What the *Times* correspondent regards as the best evidence of the true bearing and tendency of M. VAUTRAIN's election is to be found in the following appreciation of it in the *République Française*, M. GAMBETTA's organ, which strongly supported VICTOR HUGO, but which consoles itself for the defeat in the following terms: "We have learnt the result of the election in Paris. M. VAUTRAIN, the President of the Municipal Council, has been elected by a majority of 28,000 votes; 93,000 Radicals voted for M. VICTOR HUGO. The Republican Party was divided. We persist in thinking that it was wrong in not giving its entire support to that candidate who had supported its legitimate demands in the simplest form. It is a victory for the Republican Party. In this election, carried on under a state of siege, with plainly-avowed preferences on the part of those in power, with electoral lists revised and weeded in July last, both candidates belonged to the Republican Party. Monarchical opinion avoided the struggle; it can be taken as represented by the blank voting papers and the individual votes. He who has been elected presented himself, and he was backed up by all the organs of the Government as having the power to procure the return of the Assembly to Paris, and to realize those aspirations of pacification and clemency which are in all Parisian hearts. The Government of M. THIERS is pledged. When will those promises be fulfilled—Paris the capital and an amnesty?"

The *Gaulois*, (Imperialist) declares that the results are favorable to two parties only—the Republicans and the Bonapartists. "Whenever a Legitimist or an Orleanist candidate presented himself, his defeat was decisive. Only two Bonapartist candidates offered themselves to the electors, and both were successful. The reason why the Legitimists and the Orleanists have failed, while the Imperialists have succeeded, is because the Bonapartists represent the only *régime* which inspires an absolute confidence in the re-establishment of order and the public peace. In politics there can be no half-confidence, or partial security, or partial order. The parties which have failed in the recent electoral contest are those which represented those incomplete conditions, while the Imperialist candidates represented absolute security, based upon an alliance of the principles of authority and democracy, which are at present disputing for supremacy. If it be asked why no Bonapartist candidate offered himself in Paris, and why, for instance, M. HAUSSMANN, whose name recalls fifteen years of the Empire, was not proposed by us, we reply frankly that the Government of M. THIERS appeared to make the return of the Assembly to Paris the price of the election of M. VAUTRAIN, and it would have been inexpedient for us to have obtained the heavy responsibility of a success against him. When the Parisian Press Union broke up we contented ourselves with recommending abstention, and now we find that 250,000 electors did abstain from voting. Once more, whatever may be said or done, the alternatives between which the country is agitating are Radicalism and the Empire. It is for the Conservative Party to decide whether, in order not to sacrifice honorable sympathies, which we cordially respect, it chooses to incur the risk of giving itself up, owing to its divisions, to those who can be nothing but a bridge between the existing régime and that which massacred the Archbishop of Paris, President BONJEAN, Gens. CLEMENT THOMAS and LECOMTE, priests, *gendarmes* and soldiers."

The *Débats* says: "In spite of the activity displayed by the demagogic committees, seconded by the imprudent promoters of abstention, M. VAUTRAIN has been returned by the large majority of 27,735 votes. This is a fresh and a decisive victory of common sense, and of the spirit of conservatism over the spirit of disorder and utopia, and we offer our congratulations to the population of Paris on the result."

The *Temps* says: "Our hopes have been realized. The great city has done its duty, and given a vote in favor of the policy of order, progress, and the existing institutions with which M. THIERS' Government is identified. Paris has done its duty. Let the Assembly follow suit, and return to Paris without delay."

The *Opinion Nationale* says: "This is a sensible, judicious, political vote. By returning M. VAUTRAIN the Parisians have decided the return of the Assembly to Paris."

The *Gazette de France* remarks: "M. THIERS told M. ROUHER, 'You have not left yourself another blunder to commit.' The country tells M. THIERS, 'You have not another Vautrain left for us to elect.'"

M. HUGO TO HIS ADHERENTS.

The following address has been issued by M. VICTOR HUGO subsequent to the election: "Paris cannot be foiled. Apparent defeats conceal definitive triumphs. Men pass away, the people remain. The city which Germany could not conquer will not be vanquished by the reaction. At certain strange periods society is afraid and asks aid from the pitiless. Violence alone has sway, the implacable are the saviors; to be sanguinary is to have good sense. The *Væ victis* becomes the reason of State; compassion seems treason, catastrophes are imputed to it. The man afflicted with the madness of clemency is considered a public enemy. BECCARIA terrifies, and LAS CASAS has the effect of a Marat. These crises, in which fear engenders terror, last but little time: their very violence precipitates them. In a short time the spurious order produced by the sword is vanquished by the true order produced by liberty. To gain that victory there is no need of violence. The onward march of human nature pacifically disturbs what must fall. The steady and measured tread of progress is sufficient to cause the downfall of false things. What Paris wants will be. Problems are stated; they will be solved, and the solution will be fraternal. Paris wishes for pacification, concord, the cure of social wounds. To end wars there must be an end of hatred. How is hatred to end? By the amnesty. The amnesty is now the profound condition of order. The great people of Paris, misunderstood and calumniated because of their greatness, will overcome all obstacles. They will triumph by calmness and determination. No matter if universal suffrage has its eclipses, it is the only mode of government; universal suffrage as a power is much superior to force. Henceforth everything by the vote, nothing by the musket. Justice and truth have a sovereign brightness. The past cannot hold itself erect before the future. A city like Versailles, which represents royalty, cannot long be regarded fixedly by a city like Paris, which personifies the Republic."

GERMANY AND FRANCE.

The Historian Mommsen and the Emperor Napoleon—A German on French Sentiment.

In reference to some rumors which have appeared in the French papers on the relations between Herr MOMMSEN and the Emperor NAPOLEON, the former writes to the *Vossische Zeitung*:

"I find in the French correspondence of your issue of this day an extract from an article concerning me, which is now making the round of the Parisian papers. According to this the war has deprived me of the yearly salary of 10,000 francs, which was granted to me by the Emperor NAPOLEON for my assistance (*collaboration*) in the *Life of Cæsar*. Further, I have applied after the peace to M. RENAN to obtain the continuation of these studies (*les études commencées*) by the Paris Academy and the continuation of this pension, but without success. The correspondent adds the friendly remark that I would not fail to give the proper refutation to these calumnious accusations. Not to reply to such a direct challenge by the German Press might be, I will not say misunderstood, but might appear strange. I therefore declare that I never wrote a line for NAPOLEON's *Life of Cæsar*, nor was I in any other way employed about it; that I never received one franc from the French Government or the Emperor personally; that, on the contrary, on a particular and perfectly legitimate occasion (it was in reference to the publication of the works of BORGHESI) I refused a literary *honorarium* which was offered to me by that Government, in order to avoid possible misinterpretations; finally, that I did indeed, after the peace exert myself, in accordance with my duty, to restore as far as possible the good understanding which formerly existed between the Academies of Berlin and Paris, especially in reference to the work of inscriptions, but that in the matter neither NAPOLEON's ('commenced studies') nor any question of money came into consideration. I would not have made this declaration if the German correspondent had not challenged me. For the declarations of the French Press I have no answer, not merely because of their absurdity—as, for example, the last *article de Paris*, which could not fail to excite a smile in all circles at all acquainted with literary relations, partly on account of the share attributed to me in NAPOLEON's *Cæsar*, partly on account of the excellent idea that the interrupted 'studies' of the Ex-Emperor would be completed by the Paris Academy. It is a more serious consideration that imposes upon me silence in reference to such attacks. Since the last war, Paris babble and its deception, the Parisian Press, has made a system of giving currency to falsified facts, and to facts which, if true, affect the honor of German scholars who are well known and disliked in France. As regards me, I could, if I considered it worth the trouble, produce edifying proofs of pasquinades of this kind, and those placed in similar circumstances have had a like experience. A public opinion to which the German could appeal in France no longer exists. As it appears to be meritorious to assassinate Germans who are present there, in like manner patriotism seems to demand that the absent should be wounded in his honor, partly by inventing calumnies, partly by spreading them, partly by observing silence with regard to them. If the object be to make the German indifferent to what is said with regard to him in France, it has almost been attained. Our countrymen will then approve if the German scholar regards every report with respect to German personages which originates from a French source as a Ligurian inscription, for a criticism of which it is sufficient to declare the source."

FOREIGN NOTES.

There is an epidemic of typhoid fever in Paris and several of the departments. At Poitiers it is so bad that the Lycée and the barracks have had to be evacuated.

The application of English literary and scientific notabilities in favor of M. ELISEE RECLUS has been crowned with success; his sentence has been commuted to banishment for life.

The Moscow *Gazette* says that the abundant resources of Germany would enable her to create within a short time a fleet with which the English fleet alone could cope, and that this fleet, joined to the fortifications of Kiel, would reduce the Russian fleet in the Baltic to a complete inaction. To prevent this the *Gazette* advocates the neutralization of Denmark and the reunion with that country of Northern Sleswick, with Düppel and Alsen, according to article 5 of the Treaty of Prague.

According to the *Printers' Register*, the trade organ, there are now 113 daily newspapers published in Great Britain and Ireland, distributed as follows: In London, 21—12 morning, 9 evening; in the provinces, 62; in Wales, 1; in Scotland, 11; in Ireland, 23; and in the Channel Islands, 1. These statistics show an increase of eight daily papers as against the corresponding list of last year, viz., in London, one; in the provinces, five; in Ireland, three; while there has been a decrease in Wales of one.

A man named FORNICI, known by the name of "Le Boule d'Or," the oldest cane-seller in France, has just died, at Paris, in the Rue Poitiers, aged 102 years and 3 months. He had been, in succession, apprentice pastry-cook under LOUIS XV., (he was then fourteen;) messenger at the Ministry of Finance under LOUIS XVI.; soldier under the Revolution and BONAPARTE, by whom he was decorated in the Island of Lobau; afterward a dancer, then beadle in a church, a dentist in the open air, and lastly a dealer in walking-sticks, which was the only business that brought him any profit.

The *Journal Officiel* publishes a decree, signed by the President of the Republic, directing that in future cigars made in France from Havana tobacco shall be sold at a higher price than hitherto; those which were sold at 15, 20 and 25 centimes are respectively advanced to 20, 25 and 30 centimes. The national manufacturers are authorized to make a new quality of cigar from foreign tobacco, which is to be sold at 15 centimes. An advance is also to be made in foreign Havana cigars, the first quality of which is to be 60 centimes, instead of 50, as hitherto.

A tragical affair recently occurred at St. Pierre-de-Salerne. A carpenter named PIERRE VAUTIER, had so ill-treated his wife that she was compelled to leave him, and live with her mother. VAUTIER had often threatened to do her an injury, but as she seldom left her mother's he was unable to carry out his threats. He therefore adopted another and a novel method of carrying out his revenge. The house in which he lived belonged to his wife. One evening the neighbors saw it in flames, and all their efforts to extinguish them were unavailing, and the house was burnt to the ground. On a search being made, the body of VAUTIER was found, dreadfully charred. He held in his right hand a discharged pistol, and an examination showed that he had blown out his brains. The evening previously he told a brother of charity that in two days he would have a funeral to conduct for him.

Nearly eight months have elapsed since the massacre of the hostages in the prison of La Roquette, and, at last, the trial of those who directly participated in the murder has commenced. The prisoners consist of twenty-four men and two women, accused of the assassination of the Archbishop and his five companions. Another batch, accused of having executed fifty-eight illustrious hostages a few hours afterwards, will follow later. These persons composed the actual shooting party, or were present on the spot aiding and abetting. One GENTON, especially, is supposed to have been the guiding spirit, acting under immediate direction of DELESCLUZE, RANVIER, and FERRE, who held their last meeting in the Mairie, on the Boulevard Voltaire, where they issued the fatal order. The part which the women played in the affair does not clearly appear in the indictment, but doubtless we shall have the painful details in the evidence.

The death is announced in the *Levant Herald* of NAILI-MUSTAPHA PASHA, better known as MUSTAPHA KIRITLI PASHA, from his long connection with the island of Crete. An Albanian by birth, he took service in early life under MEHEMET ALI PASHA of Egypt, and was sent by him in 1822 to assist in quelling the disturbances in Crete. In 1828 he had the chief command in suppressing a still more formidable outbreak in that island, of which he remained Governor until 1841, when Crete passed from Egyptian rule to the direct domination of the Porte. MUSTAPHA PASHA continued to govern it until 1850, when he was summoned to Constantinople, and after filling several important offices, was appointed Grand Vizier, and held that post for upward of a year. Shortly after the outbreak of the last Cretan revolt in 1866, MUSTAPHA PASHA was sent on a special mission of conciliation to the island, but his mission proved a failure, and since that period he has retired from public life. He is supposed to have been upward of eighty years of age.

There died in Paris, just in time to have his name included in the obituary of 1871, a somewhat remarkable person. His name was CHARLES FRANCOIS FERTE, and his business in life was to receive the bodies of persons whom crime, accident, or suicide led to the Morgue. FERTE, by reason of his taste in waistcoats popularly known as "l'Homme Rouge," is described as a man who, under a somewhat rough demeanor, hid a kind heart. Many stories of his acts of humanity are current, but it suffices to know that he has left behind him a child which the double suicide of its parents had left unprovided for, and whom "l'Homme Rouge" took home with him, cared for, and had properly educated. But he has left behind him something more interesting still. Day by day, during the twenty-six years of his service at the Morgue, FERTE was composing a book, to which he has given the singular title, *Registre de Macabre*. The book, which extends to many volumes, is nothing more nor less than the register of the names and addresses—when known, otherwise of the descriptions—of the bodies received by him, which reach a total of 10,000. FERTE appears to have spent his leisure hours in making inquiries into the antecedents of the more interesting of his charges, and the results are given in voluminous notes appended to the register of death.

Suicide of a Young German.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner HERRMAN, in the case of AUGUST HART, a native of Germany, twenty years of age, who committed suicide on Monday evening, at his residence, No. 5 Manhattan-street, by shooting himself in the head with a pistol. The deceased, it appears, had been employed in a telegraph office, but after losing his place sought employment in various quarters, but without success. This rendered young HART very despondent, and finally induced him to commit suicide, fearing that he would become a burden on his parents. He procured a double-barreled pistol, and placing the muzzle of the weapon to his right temple, discharged it, lodging a ballet in his brain. Death ensued in a few moments. A verdict of suicide was rendered by the jury.

Tweed, Hall, and Connolly.

TWEED still remains in the City, and states that the report that he has been summoned before the Election Committee at Albany is incorrect. Mayor HALL was at his office as usual, busily engaged in transacting routine business. The rumors of his abdication daily become fainter, while a conviction that he will hold office to the end of his term, if not removed by the Legislature, gains ground. He himself refuses to give any indication as to his future plans. CONNOLLY's troubles are not yet over, for, as will be seen in another column, his counsel's motion, yesterday, to stay proceedings in one of the cases pending against him, was denied.

OUR NORMAL COLLEGE.

Consideration of the Annual Report—What the College Really Can Do—A Few Words With Mr. Sands.

Under date of Dec. 20, 1871, there was transmitted to the Board of Public Instruction a document entitled the "Annual Report of the Normal College for the year ending Dec. 31, 1871." Apart from its supposed value as an exhibit of the workings of that institution, it is worthy of careful consideration as the production of one of those two gentlemen whose names have so often been quoted in support of NATHANIEL SANDS' plan of studies for our public schools.

Although it is scarcely possible to properly discuss this report within the limits of a newspaper article, it so abounds in false assumptions and illogical deductions, and is so completely at variance with the positions formerly assumed by its author, that it demands more than passing notice. At the outset attention is called by it to the condition of affairs before 1870, and we are informed that principals were then compelled to devote much time to the young and inexperienced teachers, and that "six months or a year must have elapsed before the girls could become qualified to manage and instruct from thirty-five to seventy children each." The natural inference from this is that principals will now be relieved from this duty, and that the graduates of the Normal College are "qualified," &c. An examination of the three years course, shows that in the first term of the third year "reviews are conducted with the view of developing the power to teach;" the second term of the same year is devoted to "practice in the training-school, discussions on the methods of instruction," &c.

Is there any one—excepting, of course, the President of the Normal College—so sanguine as to expect this course to produce "experienced" teachers, or so deluded as to suppose that principals will ever be relieved from the "care and training of young teachers?" This same delusion crops out elsewhere in the report. Under the heading of "The impracticability of teaching collegiate studies in forty or fifty schools without apparatus," we have a fair argument against supplementary grades; but is it not remarkable that the arguments that are self-evident to the "President of the Normal College" were not at all clear to the same individual when "Principal of Grammar School No. 35?" Is it not still more remarkable that while the supplementary grades have been abolished from the schools that feed the Normal College, they still remain in the schools that supply our City College?

In a lengthy paragraph abounding in lackadaisical twaddle, the founding of the "Normal and High School," and its subsequent change of name to "Normal College," are described. Notwithstanding the laws make an evident distinction between the creation of a High School for females and the formation of a Normal School, the result of the labors of the founders of this institution is a hybrid that certainly cannot be called a "College," and, in the attempt to be the more exalted, fails to fulfill the requirements of a thorough Normal School. This assertion no doubt, seems severe, but, notwithstanding the self-satisfied air that pervades the report, and the alleged favorable opinions of sundry "excellent judges," that assertion is confirmed in its fullest extent by the published course of study.

Let us quote a few paragraphs from the body of this document:

"It was under such almost insuperable difficulties—difficulties enhanced a hundred fold by location, noise of vehicles and want of many of the appliances which impart comfort to the students—that the Normal College was organized."

The immensity of these difficulties is only to be surpassed by the brilliant success achieved by the "Admirable Crichton," (*vide* "report,") who presides over this very fortunate institution. Again:

"It must be borne in mind that 'Rome was not built in a day,' that an acorn does not grow to be an oak in an hour, and that fruit is not gathered in early Spring. Nature cannot be forced, and the inevitable laws of the Creator must be obeyed. Seed-time cannot be converted into harvest, and a tree will grow no faster by constantly shaking its trunk."

The string of threadbare ideas comprising the above paragraph will be best appreciated when people are informed that its writer is the veritable individual whose duty it is to "point out defects of language," and by whom "the principles of justice and morality are forcibly inculcated." Truly a model of elegance and force of diction! Again:

"They cannot, as heretofore, rely on their teachers for everything. The Normal College compels them to rely on themselves."

This is written of those who were formerly pupils in the public schools, and asserts by implication that they were not taught to rely on themselves till they entered the Normal College. Does President HUNTER mean to assert that during his long experience as a teacher in the public schools, he failed to teach self-reliance to his pupils? If so, the Commissioners have made a sad mistake in placing at the head of our Normal School one whom that long experience had not taught the first duty of a real educator. If he did teach it, how dare he assert the contrary of the many excellent teachers whose labors dignify our educational system?

Mr. SANDS is welcome to all the support he can derive from his coadjutor of the Normal College, but it is to be hoped that those to whom the reforms in our school system are to be intrusted will seek for advisers among those whose qualities of mind are in many respects different from those exhibited in the "Report."

United States Supreme Court.

No. 67.—*Frank B. Myers vs. John F. Croft.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the District of Nebraska.—This is an action in ejectment, brought by the plaintiff in error in the Territorial Court of Nebraska, where it was pending when the State was admitted. The land in question was Government land, subject to entry under the Pre-emption act of 1841, and was pre-empted by one Froilly, who subsequently conveyed it to the Sulphur Springs Land Company, and still later to the plaintiff in error, under the impression that the first conveyance was void; and the question is, which conveyance passed the fee—the plaintiff in error insisting that because the conveyance made by the Company was made before the patent issued it was void. The defendant in error insists, the Government having received and receipted for the purchase money the title is vested, and the pre-emptor may convey title without reference to the patent, and this was the view of the Court below.

N. Cobb and L. Douglas for plaintiff in error; Redick and Briggs for defendant.

No. 82.—*Henry B. Plant vs. Josiah Stowell.*—Appeal from the Supreme Court of Georgia.—This action was brought for the loss of lumber, plank and timber, shipped from Augusta, Ga., to Savannah, on the steam-boat *Eclipse*, belonging to the plaintiff in error, and one Milliken. The defense was that the steamer was engaged in inter-State commerce between South Carolina and Georgia, and that under the act of Congress of March 3, 1851, entitled "An act to limit the liability of ship-owners in certain cases," the plaintiff in error, as part owner, was discharged from all liability, inasmuch as the testimony showed that the loss of the steam-boat was occasioned by the misconduct or negligence of her navigators, without any collusion or participation on the part of her owners. The Court decided that the defense availed nothing, because the case fell within the exception made by the act as to vessels used in rivers or inland navigation. It is here contended that the Admiralty jurisdiction of the United States extends as well to all inland navigation as to the great inland rivers, and that all cases of maritime contracts, as well as torts, fall within that jurisdiction, the contract of affreightment (the contract in this case) being among the most familiar of maritime contracts. Submitted on printed briefs of the plaintiff in error. Represented by G. J. W. Johnston and Joseph P. Carr.

No. 83.—*Penis et al. vs. The Steamer Ariadne.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York.—This is a case of collision between the brig *Wm. Edwards*, owned by the appellants, and the *Ariadne*, which occurred about 11 o'clock at night, on the 18th of December, 1865, off Barnegat, on the Jersey coast, some eight miles from land. The brig was on a voyage from Havre to New-York, and the steamer was bound from New-York to Apalachicola. The brig was not discovered until the steamer was so near her that it was impossible to keep out of her way, and she was struck on the starboard side, abaft the main chains and sunk. The question was, which vessel was at fault, and that turned upon the further question, whether or not the brig had a proper green starboard light, it being insisted on the part of the steamer that she had not. The District Court decided that she did not have such a light as required by law, and that this fault led to the collision, and cast the burden on her to show that the steamer was in fault, and this not being done the libel was dismissed. The Circuit Court affirmed the decree, and the case is here for review, the parties maintaining the positions taken below.

John E. Parsons for appellants; E. H. Owen for appellees.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 23.—The following is the Court of Appeals day calendar for Jan. 24: Nos. 46, 47, 48, 50, 48, 53, 36, 21.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN ADMIRALTY.

Held by Blatchford, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
29	Elsey vs. Schooner T. Benedict.	10	Ulrichson vs. Bark Milton.
146	Rudge vs. Steam-ship Aleppo.	29	McGerry vs. Tug H. M. Kinne.
2	Olney vs. Schooner O. H. Booth.	30	Hallock vs. Steam-tug Annie.
6	Koppisch vs. Brig L. W. Angier.		

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned to next month.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barrett, J.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.		Nos.	
73½	Scott vs. Tammany Society.	101½	Brown vs. Call.
16	In relation to Cheseborough.	110	Levy vs. Pricing.
		116	Wolf vs. Dallingway.
		118½	Mork vs. Craig.

Call No. 31—Bartlett vs. Chase.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
51½	Price vs. Price.	846	Hunt vs. The Mayor of City of New-York.
217	Brown vs. Jarvis et al.	840	Lee vs. The Mayor of City of New-York.
407	Hyde vs. Central National Bank.	1076	Holden vs. Steele.
387	Lynch vs. Bunn.	1020½	Hayes vs. Barry.
211	Fessenden et al. vs. Vose.	1071	Garrison vs. Quinn.
1030	Kelly, late Sheriff, vs. Seckendorff et al.	1083	Carman vs. Marcher.
		1086	Erie Railway Co. vs. Ramsey.
1041	Hurlbut vs. Montauk Steam Navigation Company.	1087	Phillis vs. Lewis.
		1088	Chase vs. Burr.
719½	Hurry vs. Trask.	1089	Van Hesin vs. O'Brien.
947	Herringnail vs. The Mayor of City of New-York.	1090	New-York and Harlem Railroad Co. vs. The Mayor of City of New-York.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Jones, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
805	Meade vs. Waterhouse.	1209	Didier vs. Hawes.
1183	Schuster vs. Bache.	1251	Mitchell, an infant, vs. Styles.
797	Mehrbach vs. Koehler.	1222	Claro vs. Fix.
1317	Battelle vs. Lawson.	1186	Heertrandt vs. Kracke.
1326	Horstman vs. Miller.	129	Duer vs. Reed.
843	Picken vs. Levy.	1350	Ludlow vs. Macomb.
1325	Lough vs. Romaine.	1351	Charles Mallory vs. West Shore Hudson Railroad Co.
1361	Mills vs. Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.		

Part II.—Held by Monell, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
1072	Rockwell vs. Cahn.	1140	Roemmelt vs. Wolf.
1076	Same vs. Same.	470	Noyer vs. Thurber.
930	Coleman vs. Livingston, Jr.	842	Talcott vs. Belding.
1000	Newberry vs. Wall.	886	Mitchell vs. West.
240	Lowerre vs. Chalmers.	850	Wright vs. Lycoming Fire Ins. Co.
730	Kelly et al. vs. Tierguson.	244	Palmer vs. Kelly.
		1010	Maguire vs. Dinmode.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Spaulding, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
—	Anderson vs. Fair.	7866	Anderson vs. Auglum.
—	Zenger vs. Brennan.		
7781	Straus vs. Von der Mulbecke.	7781	Leach vs. Hammerschlag.
6879	Von Sach vs. Hurlburt.	7873	Straus vs. Multon.
7728	Lynch vs. Khronthal.	7876	Rice vs. Gaffney.
		7878	Davis vs. Wheaton.
		7879	Schenck vs. Curtis.
7731	Tuthill vs. Pettrech.	7880	Kay vs. Carey.
7862	McKella vs. Michaels.	7867	Pelton vs. Brown.
7861	Corbin vs. Winters.	7876	Coleman vs. Walker.

Part II.—Held by Gross, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
7800	Everitt vs. Lawrence.	7786	Grady vs. Fair.
8125	Pearsall vs. Kennedy.	7806	Dunbar vs. Towns der.
7367	Schowaling vs. Massen.	7729	Babcock vs. Townsend.
7349	Fleisch vs. Brennan.	8406	Newcombe vs. Jaroslawski.
7697	Culver vs. Guinn.		
7786	Kassinger vs. Walsh.	8064	Same vs. Same.
7864	Baumann vs. Jones.	7812	Knickerbocker Ice Co. vs. Horan.
7692	Muller vs. Kelley.		
7776	Lighthill vs. Brennan.	7813	Savage vs. Horan.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Larremore, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
589	McDermott vs. Lynde.	1147	Tupie vs. Burne et al.
772	Eckerson vs. Washington.	401	Goshe vs. Raisbeck.
		345	Wise vs. Seventh-av. R. R. Co.
898	Durina vs. Gardner.	876	Owen vs. Lawrence.
1139	Marcus vs. Fleischauer.	751	Parker vs. The Washington Ice Co.
408	Joslyn vs. Fisk, Jr., et al.	1103	Crandall vs. Hawkins.
509	Bullock vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.	467½	Melhinch vs. Godfrey.
275	Fowler vs. Wells.	710	Peabody vs. Speyers.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Bedford, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
1	The People vs. John Miller; robbery.	7	The People vs. Thos. Green and Louis Berge; grand larceny.
2	The People vs. Patrick Keely; robbery.	8	The People vs. William Mayer; grand larceny.
3	The People vs. Charles Kane; felonious assault and battery.	9	The People vs. William H. Harrison and Edward King; grand larceny.
4	The People vs. Thomas Hagan; burglary.		
5	The People vs. John Kelly; (two cases) burglary.	10	The People vs. Frederic Schmeckpeper; receiving stolen goods.
6	The People vs. Henry Hall; grand larceny.		

DECISIONS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN ADMIRALTY.

By Judge Blatchford.

Parley M. Mathewson et al. vs. The Steam-tug D. S. Stetson; case referred back to commissioners for readjustment; neither party to have costs of the exceptions; the libelants to pay the expenses of the readjustment.

John W. Luce et al. vs. Steam-ship *City of Baltimore*; this was an action to recover the value of a seine-net destroyed by the steamer, the fish which were in the net at the time, and the injury inflicted on the business of the libelants by such destruction, aggregating in all $1,000. The libelants own a vessel fitted up as a fish-oil and guano factory. They pursue their business off Sandy Hook, and here the steamer ran into and destroyed the net. Judge BLATCHFORD decided that the net was in such a position at the time as to be an obstruction to navigation. The libel dismissed with costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 23.

By Chief-Justice Barbour.

Jordan vs. Bech; Sarles vs. Donnelly; Gordon vs. McHugh; Baker vs. McDermott; Wood vs. Barnard; Frankenstein vs. Wood; orders granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 23.

By Judge Loew.

Connolly vs. Worthington; motion to vacate inquest and restore cause to calendar granted on payment by defendant, within five days after service copy of order, of $15 costs to plaintiff's attorney.

McGuire vs. Schuck; Fagan vs. Harnett; Jussen vs. Funnicliffe; Cornell vs. Lowerre; Pest vs. Amerman; motions granted.

COURT OF APPEALS.

DECISIONS.

Judgments affirmed with costs—Darst vs. Burton, Kelly vs. The Long Island Railroad Company, Hier vs. Grant, Meyer vs. Hibther, Smith vs. The People, Wade vs. Foster, Wade vs. Matheson, Wade vs. Wheeler, Caldwell vs. The New-Jersey Steam-boat Company, Curtiss vs. Fox, In the matter of Cassidy vs. The City of Brooklyn, Belden vs. Meeker, Hamilton vs. Smith, Ihl vs. The Forty-second-street and Grand-street Railroad Company.

Judgment and order of the Supreme Court affirmed with costs—Brown vs. Brown.

Judgment of the Supreme Court reversed, and the decree of the Surrogate affirmed without costs—Mather vs. Mather.

Orders granting a new trial affirmed, and judgment absolute for the plaintiff—Boynton vs. Hatch, Jackson vs. The Second-avenue Railroad Company, Scofield vs. Hernandes.

Appeals dismissed with costs to the time of making the motion, and $10 costs of the motion—Heinrich vs. Horn, McEven vs. The Village of Wellsville.

Motion denied—Ryder vs. Smith, (toll gatherer.)

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—JAN. 23.

Before Judge Freedman and a Jury.

THE LAW OF FIRE INSURANCE.

James O'Brien, Sheriff, vs. Mechanics' and Traders' Fire Insurance Company.—This was a suit on behalf of attaching creditors to recover insurance on the stock and store of one E. S. CANDLER. CANDLER kept a country store in North Florida, and was burned out. Besides the defence of fraudulent overestimate, the Company moved to non-suit, on the ground that suit had not been commenced within six months after the fire. On behalf of plaintiff it was shown that the suit was commenced within the prescribed time, exclusive of the sixty days during which no claim could be made, and the Company could not be compelled to pay.

Judgment for plaintiff for $2,716 67.

COMMON CARRIERS—RIGHTS OF MARRIED WOMEN—WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR EMIGRANTS' LUGGAGE.

Margaret Brown vs. The Liverpool and Great Western Insurance Company.—This is an action to recover the value of baggage and money for which it was claimed the defendants were liable as common carriers. Plaintiff, who is a married woman, was married in this country, and afterward went to England, where she remained for some years. On her return her baggage was delivered at Castle Garden from the vessel, and she received a check therefor, but never saw it again. Three points were raised on the part of the defense: First, that plaintiff had acquired a domicile in England, by the laws of which she could not acquire separate property, and could not, therefore, sue in her own name; second, that the property was not properly baggage, and the Company was not liable unless freight had been paid; and third, that by law the steam-ship Company was compelled to surrender the baggage to State officers, and after such delivery its liability ceased.

Judge FREEDMAN overruled the second point, but sustained the first and third, and dismissed the complaint.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 23.

FIRST BOARD.

$2,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R. c. 114½		5 Bk. of St. of N. Y. 111	
9,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '62. 110¼		65 Continental Bank. 85	
5,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '62. 109¾		15 Central Nat. Bank. 100	
1,500 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, new. 110¼		10 Tenth Nat. Bank. 105	
25,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new. 110½		10 Ninth Nat. Bank. 107½	
		10 Fourth Nat. Bank. 110	
5,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67. 112½		10 Park. 154	
1,000 do. 111½		10 Del. & Hud. Canal, Ex Div. 120	
20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67. 112¼		[illegible]	
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68. c. 112¼		100 Cons. Coal of Md. 38	
4,000 Tenn. St. 6s, new. 67½		100 W. U. Telegraph. 73½	
10,000 S. C. St. 6s, new, April and Oct. 25½		100 Pacific Mail. 59¾	
5,000 S. C. St. 6s, new, Jan. and July. 27½		100 Quicksilver Min. [illegible]	
2,000 Mo. St. 6s. 96½		100 Maryland Coal. [illegible]	
1,000 Ark. 7s, Lit. R. & Ft. S. 50		100 Erie. [illegible]	
5,000 N. C. 6s, old bds. 32		100 Reading. 114½	
3,000 N. Y. C. 6s, '83. 90		100 L. S. & M. S. b. c. 91	
5,000 Erie 2d. 96		200 Clev. & Pitts. guar. 92	
1,000 Harlem 1st. [illegible]		400 Chicago & N. W. 74½	
1,000 Pacific 7s, guar. by St. of Mo. 100		100 New-Jersey Cen. 112	
6,000 Cen. Pac. G. bs. 102½		100 Mil. & St. P. Pf. 82½	
4,000 Union Pac. 1st. 93½		100 Tol., W. & W. Pf. [illegible]	
1,000 U. P. 7s, L. G. B. 82½		100 Del., Lack. & W. 104	
2,000 U. P. 10s, Inc. 87½		100 Morris & Essex. [illegible]	
1,000 Mich. So. 2d. 90½		100 Hannibal & St. J. 45	
1,000 C. & N. W. Cons. 94½		100 Han. & St. J. Pf. 62	
5,000 H. & St. Jo. 8s, Conv. Bs. 90		100 Col., C. & I. C. 22½	
17,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st, St. L. Div. 93½		100 Union Pacific. 39	
3,000 Tol. & Wab. 2d. 94½		100 Tol., W. & W. 74½	
2,000 Morris & Es. 1st. 105½		100 Bos., H. & E. 3½	
2,000 St. L. & I. M. 1st. 95		100 Ohio & Miss. b. c. 46½	
1,000 N. J. C. 1st, new. 107½			
1,000 Clev. & Pitts. 4th. 94			
4,000 C. & M. 1st Cons. 94			
2,000 Ohio & Miss. 2d. 85½			
2,000 Mich. So. S. F. B. 104			
1,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st. 94½			
7,000 Gal. & Chi. 2d. 100½			
2,000 C., O. & I. C. 2d. 72			
4,000 C., C., C. & I. 1st. 102½			
20 Mechanics' Bank. 130			
40 Fulton Bank. 150			

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R. 114½	400 Reading. 114½
1,000 do. 114½	100 Mich. Central. 117½
20,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R. 115½	100 Lake S. & M. So. 90½
1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C. 115½	100 do. bet. call. 90½
5,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '62. 110½	[illegible]
3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62. 110½	200 L. S. & M. S. Scp. 87½
2,500 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, new. 110½	200 Union Pacific. 39
1,000 do. 110½	100 Illinois Central. 131
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new. 110½	100 Cl. & Pitts. Guar. 92½
40,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67. 112½	100 Boston, H. & Erie. 3½
3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68. 112½	300 Chi. & N. W. 73½
62,000 U. S. 6s, 10-40 R. 109½	200 Chi. & N. W. Pf. [illegible]
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, new. 67½	25 N. J. Central. 112
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, old. 66	300 Chi. & R. I. b. c. 110
1,000 S. C. St. 6s, new, Jan. & July. 27½	100 Ohio & Miss. [illegible]
1,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st. 101	100 H. & St. Jo. 45
1,000 Un. Pacific 1st. 93½	100 H. & St. Jo. Pf. 62½
10,000 Un. Pac. L. G. 82½	100 C., C. & I. C. 22½
1,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st. 93½	100 Mil. & St. P. b. c. 55
100 West. Union Tel. 72½	
100 Quicksilver Min. [illegible]	
100 Cons. Coal of Md. 38	
100 Mariposa Pf. [illegible]	
10 Del. & Hud. Canal. 120	
100 Maryland Coal. 23	
100 Pacific Mail. 59½	
300 N. Y. C. & H. Ctfs. 98½	
300 Erie. 32½	

TUESDAY, Jan. 23—P. M.

Touching the security of Savings Money, we know of no Savings Bank, under the present State system, as the TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES. The system as originally designed contemplated only a moderate rate of interest on the very highest class of security. How far this has been departed from and the system abused to other objects, recent experience and current events painfully and sufficiently illustrate. To invest $50 or any multiple of $50 up to Certificates of $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000, or $10,000 in Gold with the Treasury of the United States, produces five ₽ cent. per annum, *quarterly*, payable in Gold at the very door or Post-office address of the Savings Depositor. To purchase such Certificates already issued at the same price in Currency as Gold bears to Currency, produces the same result. The operation, either way, places so much Gold in the Treasury, and the following contract of the Government of the United States not only insures the return of the Gold, but protects the holders of the stock against all taxation, Federal, State, or Municipal. Even the Income cannot be taxed by the Government, and it is not in the power of any State, County or City, to tax either Principal or Income, for any purpose whatever:

INTEREST | FUNDED LOAN OF 1881 | 5 PER CENT.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ARE INDEBTED TO THE BEARER IN THE SUM OF .... DOLLARS.

THIS BOND is issued in accordance with the provisions of an Act of Congress entitled "An Act to authorize the refunding of the National Debt," approved July 14, 1870, amended by an Act approved Jan. 20, 1871, and is redeemable at the pleasure of the United States, after the 1st day of May, 1881, in Coin of the standard value of the United States on said July 14, 1870, with interest in such Coin, from the day of the date hereof, at the rate of FIVE PER CENTUM per annum, payable quarterly, on the 1st day of February, May, August, and November, in each year. The principal and interest are exempt from the payment of all Taxes or Duties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form, by or under State, municipal, or local authority.

WASHINGTON.............., 18......

Entered.......... Recorded..........

.... Register of the Treasury.

Thus much for the contract with the Government of the United States direct. The Treasury further contracts to remit the Quarterly Interest, in a Gold Check, payable at the Sub-Treasury, in New-York, (unless requested to be made payable nearer the residence of the holder of the Stock,) free of cost, at its own risk, to the order of the owner, as standing on the Registry of the Department, which can be cashed by any Merchant, Bank or Broker, in his or her neighborhood, either in Gold or in Currency, adding the premium on Gold at the time. The premium paid on the investment in Gold thus returns in the premium on the Quarterly Interest, while the holder is placed beyond all care as to the fluctuations of the Currency; and in the event of Gold and Greenbacks being equalized, the probability is that this 5 per cent. Stock will soon command, if a sale is desired, a premium, in either or both, equal to the present premium now paid on the Stock in Greenbacks. The 6 ₽ cent. United States Stock of 1881 already commands 6@7 ₽ cent. premium in Gold. In former times the Treasury itself had to buy them in at 21 ₽ cent. premium in order to sink the Principal. In former times the 5 ₽ cent. Stocks were worth a corresponding premium, say 105@108 ₽ cent. They will do so again when the present authority to issue at 5 ₽ cent. interest is exhausted, and gives place to 4 ₽ cent. interest. The opportunity, therefore, to place the savings of the people, of the working men and working women of the country, as well as the means of the rich, with the Government, at the par value of Gold, to secure 5 ₽ cent. Gold Interest, may not be prolonged, and should be early availed of. No more convenient time could be chosen than about the First of February, from which date the succeeding Quarterly Interest will run. Messrs. JAY COOKE & CO., or Messrs. FISK & HATCH and Messrs. VERMILYE & Co. (who participated with them in negotiating the New Loan) are prepared to furnish this Stock, and to have the required sum registered in the name of the buyer at Washington, free of risk or expense, and the Certificate returned in a few days. Such certificate is practically the evidence of Deposit in Gold with the Government, even in a safer form than the Passbook of the Savings Bank, and if lost or stolen, it is of no value to any other person, and a duplicate can be had in due season, the Interest running on, and paid Quarterly, as usual.

There is a better supply of Money to the Brokers today than on Monday, and the rumors about the Savings Banks are less sensational. It is not to be disguised, however, that the perils to the system from the growing abuses of the last few years, and from recent failures, excite serious concern. The prevailing rate for Money is 7 ₽ cent., with exceptions, late in the day, below this figure.

The Gold market was dull at about 109@109⅛ ₽ cent. Foreign Bills are held with more firmness than yesterday. The actual business for 60 days London is at 109@109¼, and at 109½ ₽ cent. for a standard name, less a brokerage.

The Stock market took the not unexpected downward course on most of the Railroads, and on Western Telegraph today, of 1@3 ₽ cent., and in some instances 4½ ₽ cent. There was a large business done as well in the way of selling the market *short* for still lower prices, as in realizations on Stocks actually held for the *Bull* account. The difficulty in the speculation, as intimated in yesterday's report, is that the decline should have taken place near the close of the last week, when there was every reason to suspect that a leading *Bull* operator had sold out, but the exceptional movement for control of the Union Pacific Road, and the enormous sales of the Stock of that Road at advancing prices, kept the general market steady until Monday Afternoon. The break, however, seemed inevitable for several days, and it was realized today in the decline above noted. Even the Union Pacific parties relaxed their hold upon the Stock, and upon Telegraph and Pacific Mail, while such Stocks as Lake Shore, Rock Island, Wabash, and Ohio and Mississippi appeared for a time to have little or no support. The fall of Lake Shore below 90 ₽ cent. late in the day brought forward large buyers, and from 89⅞ the price soon returned to 90¼ ₽ cent. The transactions in North-West Common Stock were large, and the fluctuations in price, though less violent through part of the dealings, carried the sales down to 73 ₽ cent.

In the Public Funds of the United States there was a fair business done, but at a slight concession in prices on the 5-20s of 1867 from 112¾@112⅝ to 112½@112⅜ ₽ cent. The other 5-20s were ⅛@¼ ₽ cent. down. The Coupon 10-40s firm at 110⅛@110¼ ₽ cent.

There was less animation in the Railway Mortgages. The Union Pacific Firsts, 93¼@93 ₽ cent. The Tennessee Bonds made a further advance to 67¾@68 ₽ cent., while the South Carolinas are down to 27½ ₽ cent.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Monday night. The Railway speculation was feverish, under the belief that another large operator on the *Bull* side was a free seller through the day:

CLOSING PRICES—JAN. 23.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States New 5s	110¼	110¼
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov.	111⅞	111¼
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. and July	112⅝	112½
American Gold	109	109
Bills on London, 60 days	109	109¼
N. Y. Central and Hudson	97⅞	97⅞
N. Y. C. and Hud. Debt Ctfs.	93⅜	92⅞
Reading	113⅞	113⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	110⅛	109¾
North-west Common	74⅜	71¾
North-west Preferred	92⅞	91⅞
Pacific Mail	59	56⅞
St. Paul Preferred	82⅞	82
St. Paul Common	56⅞	55⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	48⅜	46⅞
Toledo and Wabash	74⅞	74
Western Telegraph	73⅞	71⅞
Erie	33	32⅞
Union Pacific	39	37⅞
Lake Shore	91⅞	90⅞
Lake Shore Scrip	88⅞	87⅞

At the very close the Railroad speculation was somewhat excited, with better prices.

The Public Funds of the United States closed as follows at the Boards:

6s, '81, reg.	114⅞	5-20 reg., '67	111⅝
6s, '81, coup.	115½	5-20 coup., '67	112⅝
5-20 reg.	110	5-20 reg., '68	111⅞
5-20 coup., '62	110¼	5-20 coup., '68	112⅝
5-20 reg., '64	110	10-40 reg.	109⅝
5-20 coup., '64	110⅛	10-40 coup.	110⅛
5-20 reg., '65	110	5s, reg., '81	109⅝
5-20 coup., '65	111⅞	6s currency	115⅛
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	110		
5-20 coup., n. i., '65	110⅛		

*Ex-Dividend.

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	90	Tol. & W. 1st Ext.	101
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	91½	Tol. & W. 1st S. L. D.	93
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.	90	Tol. & W. 2d	94½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subs'n	90	Tol. & W. Cons. Conv.	86
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	103½	Han. & Naples 1st	88
Erie 1st Ext.	101½	Gt. W. 1st, '88	92
Erie 1st End.	94	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90	82
Erie 2d 7s, '79	96	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st	86
Erie 3d 7s, '83	95½	Gal. & Chi. Ext.	107
Erie 4th 7s, '80	92	Gal. & Chi. 2d	100
Erie 5th 7s, '88	91	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	103
Buf., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	97	Morris & Essex 1st	105½
Long Dock bds.	92	Morris & Essex 2d	101
H. R. 7s, 2d M. S. F. '85	104	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	103
H. R. 7s, 3d, '75	101	N. J. C. 1st, new	107½
Har. 1st 7s	103	N. J. Cen. 2d	102
H. C. M. & S. F. 6s	97	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	104½
Alb. & Susq. 1st bds.	104	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	102½
Alb. & Susq. 2d bds.	97	Clev. & Pitts. 2d	100½
M. C. 1st 8s, '82	117	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	94
C., B. & Q. 8 ₽ ct. 1st	112½	Chi. & Alt. S. F.	98
M. S. 7 ₽ ct. 2d	99½	Chi. & Alt. 1st	102
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₽ c.	103	Chi. & Alt. Inc.	94
Pac. 7s guar. by Mo.	100	Ohio & Miss. Con.	92
Cen. Pac. Gold bs.	102½	Ohio & Miss. 2d Con.	85½
Un. Pac. 1st bds.	93½	St. L. & Iron Mt. 1st	97
Un. Pac. L. G. 7s	82½	M. & St. P. 1st 8s	110½
Un. Pac. Inc. 10s	87	M. & St. P. 1st, 7 3-10	97½
Ill. C. 7 ₽ ct. '75	104	M. & St. P. 1st	94½
Bell. & So. Ill. 1st 8s	93	M. & St. P. I. & M. D.	92
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf.	93	M. & St. P. 2d	88
Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc.	79½	Clin. & Mil. 1st	94
Chi. & N. W. Int. bds.	98	Joliet & Chi. 1st	104
Chi. & N. W. Con. bds.	94	Col., C. & Ind. 1st	93
Chi. & N. W. Ext. bds.	90	Col., C. & Ind. 2d	78
Chi. & N. W. 1st	101	Tol., P. & W., W. D.	91
H. & St. Jo. L. G.	102	Tol., P. & W. 2d	82½
Del., L. & W. 1st	105	Tol., P. & W. Bur. D.	85
Del., L. & W. 2d	99	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	98

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1872.

Gold receipts	$806,248 16
Gold payments	280,550 73
Gold balance	85,378,641 86
Currency receipts	815,405 68
Currency payments	280,229 90
Currency balance	7,097,055 57
Customs	488,000 00

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—JAN. 23.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	97	98
City 6s, New	100½	100¾
Camden and Amboy	127¼	127½
Pennsylvania Central	60⅛	60¼
Reading	114¼	114¼
Lehigh Valley	61¼	61½
Catawissa Preferred	46⅛	46¾
Philadelphia and Erie	26⅞	27
Northern Central	40⅜	40½
Lehigh Navigation	39⅜	39½
Lehigh Gold Loan	93⅝	93⅞

The *Journal of Commerce* of this morning, in a review of the Savings Banks talk of yesterday, reports:

"The officers of the Broadway Savings Institution, a branch of the Broadway National Bank, say they are fully prepared for any demands that may be made upon it; *its securities being entirely in Governments.*"

If the reporter is not mistaken in his information, it is gratifying to hear this of a Savings Bank that a year ago held only $250,000 of United States Government Stocks, of a gross investment of $3,087,000.

The earnings of the Pacific Railroad of Missouri were:

Second week January, 1871	$[illegible]
Second week January, 1872	53,929
Increase	$[illegible]
For year 1st March, 1872	$3,[illegible]
For year 1st March, 1871	3,140,112
Increase	$[illegible]

The earnings of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad for the second week in January were:

1872	$44,533 00
1871	34,[illegible]
Increase 1872	$10,[illegible]

There has been an encouraging increase in the Produce Exports of the week, which have amounted to the currency value of $5,159,172.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ A REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE AND RAILROAD BOND COMBINED.

The heavy sales of NORTHERN PACIFIC 7.30 GOLD BONDS show their great popularity with investors, and it is because of their absolute safety, both as first-class railroad security and a real estate mortgage on lands, worth twice the amount secured, that we recommend them to the public.

Many millions of these bonds were sold the past year, and the demand is now very active at all the agencies. The large profit, both immediate and annually, in the way of interest, is inducing a free exchange of 5-20s into Northern Pacifics, and this will naturally continue to increase as the Government proceeds with its redemption of the 6s.

The bonds are offered at par in currency, are EXEMPT FROM UNITED STATES TAX, have thirty years to run, and are issued in denominations of $100 to $10,000, coupon and registered.

They are secured not only by the Railroad, its equipments and earnings, but by a grant of valuable Timber and Agricultural Lands, larger in extent than the COMBINED STATES OF MAINE, RHODE ISLAND, NEW-HAMPSHIRE, VERMONT, CONNECTICUT, MASSACHUSETTS, and MARYLAND.

The Bonds are thus a Real Estate Mortgage and Railroad Bond COMBINED, upon property worth TREBLE THE ISSUE OF THE BONDS—a fact investors are not slow to notice—and hence the popularity of the Bonds and large sales.

All marketable securities received in exchange, without expense to the investor, at their highest current price.

JAY COOKE & CO.

For sale by Banks and Bankers generally throughout the United States and Canada.

☞ THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER LAND GRANTS.

The following retraction of the erroneous statements contained in the Washington dispatch to the *Evening Post* of Jan. 22, is taken from the editorial columns of the *Evening Post* yesterday:

"It is due to Messrs. Tanner & Co., the financial agents of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, to say that our special Washington dispatch of yesterday contained some very grave errors. The firm of Tanner & Co. is as favorably known as any of its size in Wall-street, its transactions having always been above suspicion. Our correspondent was misinformed, we have sufficient reason to believe, in regard to the amount of the St. Joseph and Denver City Land Grant, and to the position of that Company in the controversy before the Judiciary Committee. The lands in question are not part of the 1,500,000 acres granted to the St. Joseph and Denver City, but are lands granted to the Central Branch of the Union Pacific, and it is claimed that they should revert to the Government, because the 'Central Branch' has not complied with the terms of its charter. Should the lands so revert to the Government, they would fall within the limit of the St. Joseph and Denver City Grant, and would add just so much to the unquestioned grant of 1,500,000 acres, which the St. Joseph Company now have. The St. Joseph Company are not prosecutors to obtain this reversion to the Government, but the prosecution is carried on by speculators, who are to have a percentage of the lands in case they revert to the Government and fall to the St. Joseph Company, the officers of that Company having only consented not to throw any obstacles in the way of such prosecution. If the Commissioner of the Land Office has informed the Committee that the St. Joseph and Denver City Company are entitled to only 600,000 acres in Kansas, it applies to Kansas alone; while the greater part of the St. Joseph and Denver City Land Grant is in Nebraska; and their land grant stretches n early across the State.

"On Jan. 10 the Commissioner of the Land Office transmitted to Congress, through the Secretary of the Interior, a map and table showing the quantity of lands entitled to each of the railroad companies of the country which have received grants from Congress. In this table the land grant to the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company is certified as amounting to 1,700,000 acres."

☞ ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS,

BEARING EIGHT PER CENT. (8 p. c.) INTEREST,

PAYABLE IN GOLD,

FREE OF TAX.

AND IN DENOMINATIONS OF $1,000, $500 AND $100, can be obtained from the undersigned, or through the principal banks and bankers throughout the United States.

The attractive features of these securities are recognized in the fact that, although they have been but a short time on the market, they are nearly all absorbed, and but a small amount are now for sale.

They combine a perfect security with a liberal rate of interest. This interest account is made light for, and easily borne by, the Company, through the operation of the Sinking Fund created from sales of the Company's land, which, in many cases, draw interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent. per annum. The security behind them is ample in every particular, as they constitute a first and only mortgage on a trunk line of railroad which will soon connect the City of St. Joseph, Mo., (an important railway centre,) with the Union Pacific Railroad at Fort Kearney, materially shortening the distance between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. In addition to this, the bonds have further security in the fact that there is included in the Mortgage the Company's magnificent Lands, amounting to 1,500,000 acres, known to be among the best in the United States. The Mortgage Indenture prohibits the sale of these Lands at less than Four (4) Dollars per acre, and payable to the Trustees under the Mortgage, for the clear and express purpose of retiring these Bonds. The amount thus realized exceeds the entire amount of Bonds which can be issued, and leaves the road, property and franchises free.

The Bonds have thirty years to run, with interest at Eight per Cent., free of tax, payable in February and August in each year.

Both principal and interest are payable in gold.

The principal in New-York. The interest in either New-York, London or Frankfort-on-the-Main, at the option of the holder, without notice, and in the gold currency of the country in which they are presented. They are coupons or registered.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

The present price of these Bonds is 97½ and accrued interest in *currency*, from Aug. 15, 1871. But they are receivable at par and accrued interest in payment for lands sold by the Company. The right is reserved to advance the present selling price without notice.

Maps, circulars, documents and full information furnished on application.

Though acting as agents for the sale of this loan, our firm buy and sell in their regular business the Bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, those of the Eastern Division, eight per cent. (8%) currently placed by us at 97½, being now quoted at from 101½ to 102½ and accrued interest.

TANNER & CO.,

Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

☞ A SMALL AMOUNT OF THE CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS for sale at 90 and accrued interest, in currency. The mortgage is for only $16,000 a mile, and the line is finished and doing a large business. Investors who desire a thoroughly safe bond on a completed road, can obtain full particulars on application to W. B. SHATTUCK & CO., Bankers, No. 23 Nassau-st., New-York.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE SIX PER CENT BONDS OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY having still twenty-eight years to run, with interest payable May 1 and Nov. 1, both principal and interest payable in gold coin in the City of New-York, are recommended by us for safe and permanent investment for the following reasons, viz.:

1. They are thoroughly secured.
2. Like the Central Pacifics they will be widely known, very popular and always marketable.
3. They will be dealt in at all the prominent Stock Exchanges in this country and Europe, and have the advantage of both a home and European market.
4. They should largely advance from the present price of 94 and accrued interest, when all sold by the Company, as Central Pacifics have done.

The total issue is $15,000,000, OF WHICH LESS THAN $2,000,000 NOW REMAIN UNSOLD.

They are in denominations of $100, $500 and $1,000, Coupon or Registered.

The Central Pacific Bonds are now and have been for a long time above par, and as they are constantly growing in popularity, both in this country and Europe, and becoming scarce in the market, and as they have a long and definite time to run, (now about twenty-four years,) we expect to see them still advance in price, especially as Government Bonds, having a comparatively short and uncertain time to run, do not at present market rates pay over four per cent. interest on the investment.

The CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO being under able and honorable management, partly identical with that of the CENTRAL PACIFIC, their securities should take equal rank in popularity and market value.

For exchange of Five-Twenties or for new investments, we cordially recommend either the Central Pacific or Chesapeake and Ohio Six Per Cent Gold Bonds.

We continue to deal in Government Securities, buy and sell Investment Stocks and Bonds at the Stock Exchange; open accounts with depositors, upon which we allow interest at the rate of four per cent., make collections in all parts of the country, and transact a general Banking business.

FISK & HATCH.

HARVEY FISK, }
A. S. HATCH. }

☞ HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY Land Grant, Sinking Fund, Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds, for sale at 90 and accrued interest by

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,

No. 59 Wall-st.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—FLOUR quiet and weak. WHEAT dull and unchanged; sales No. 1 Spring at $1 27; No. 2 do. $1 21¾; No. 3 do. $1 13@$1 13½; Rejected, $1 05; No. 2 Spring, seller February, $1 22¾. CORN dull and unchanged; sales of No. 2 Mixed at 39½c.; Rejected, 38c.; Mixed, seller February, 40c. OATS dull and a shade lower; sales of No. 2 at 32c.; Rejected, 28¾c.@29c.; No. 2, seller February, 32¼c. RYE unchanged and quiet; sales of No. 2 at 67c.@68c.; Rejected, 60c.@61c. BARLEY quiet and weak; sales of No. 2 Spring at 60½c.; Rejected, 40c.@41c.; No. 2 Spring, seller February, 60½c.@61c. PORK dull and lower; sales at $12 [illegible]; seller February, $12 70; seller March $12 90. LARD firm and in fair demand; sales at 8⅞c.; seller February, 8⅞c. HAMS, in pickle, 8¾c.@9c. Green and Bulk MEATS unchanged. Boxed MEATS firmer. HOGS opened firm, but closed dull; buyers and sellers apart; prices range from $4 10@$4 75; bulk of sales at $4 25@$4 50. Dressed Hogs active and higher; sales at $4 90. WHISKY—Demand light; holders firm; sales at 88½c.@89c. RECEIPTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat, 92,000 bushels Corn, 22,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 3,000 bushels Barley, 9,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat, 68,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Barley, 9,000 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 23.—FLOUR firm; business very small; sales of Extra Winter at $6 50@$6 75; Family Winter, $7 50@$8. WHEAT flat; nothing done. CORN firm; sales of No. 2 Mixed at 40c.@41c. on track and in elevator. OATS—No. 2 a shade better at 34½c.@37c. BARLEY—Sales of No. 2 spring at 65c. RYE quiet at 75c.@78c. PORK quiet; sales at $13, on orders; seller February, $13; seller March, $13 50, only a limited jobbing demand. BACON unchanged. Dry-salted MEATS unchanged. LARD firm at 8½c.@8¾c. Live HOGS firm at $4 20@$4 75; bulk of sales at $4 40@$4 60. CATTLE in good demand at $3@$5 25. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, 1,100 Hogs.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 23.—FLOUR in fair demand at lower rates; Family, $6 50@$7. WHEAT steady. PORK dull; holders anxious to sell; $13 offered; $13 25 asked. LARD quiet and unchanged; 8¾c.@9c. offered; ¼c. higher asked. Bulk MEATS quiet and unchanged; asking 5¼c. for Shoulders; 6¾c.@6⅞c. for Sides. BACON steady for sides at 7½c.@7¾c., with small sales. Shoulders dull at 6¼c. Live HOGS in fair demand and advanced to $4 60@$4 80; butchers are the chief buyers; receipts, 1,100 head. CATTLE dull and drooping at $3 25@$5 25. WHISKY—An advance asked, but none established; sale at 88c.; asking 89c. at the close.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 23.—FLOUR and GRAIN neglected and prices nominally unchanged. PROVISIONS quiet and unchanged. SEEDS quiet and steady. HIGHWINES inactive; nominally 2c. less than New-York quotations. CATTLE—Supply, 160 cars against 232 cars the same time last week; market opened quiet with a moderate demand and steady prices; sales, 210 Illinois Steers, 1,089 to 1,467 lbs., at $6 12½@$7; 51 Michigan, averaging 1,137 lbs., at $5, and 32 head of inferior grades at $3 62½@$4 25. HOGS—Supply, 10,500 head; market fairly active; prices steady; sales at $4 20@$4 65 for fair to good; the bulk of the sales were at $4 60.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 23.—FLOUR dull and nominal. WHEAT dull and unsettled; sales of No. 1 at $1 23½; No. 2, $1 21¾. OATS in fair demand but at lower rates; sales of No. 2 at 32c. CORN steady; sales of No. 2 mixed at 39½c. RYE—Demand light; holders firm; sales of No. 1 at 67½c. BARLEY quiet and unchanged. Live HOGS dull and nominal at $4 10@$4 25. PORK—Demand light; holders firm; sales at $12 87½. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour and 24,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—1,000 bbls. Flour.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 23.—BAGGING unchanged. FLOUR in fair demand and firm; Extra Family, $6 50. OATS in fair demand. Other Grains quiet and unchanged. PORK quiet, but firm, at $13 50. BACON active and firm at 6⅞c. for Shoulders, 7¼c.@7⅞c. for Sides. BULK MEATS active and firm at 5¼c. for Shoulders, 6¾c.@6⅞c. for Sides. HAMS in fair demand and steady; Sugar-cured, 13c.; Plain, 12c. LARD firm at 9c.@10c. WHISKY steady at 89c.

WATERTOWN, Mass., Jan. 23.—BEEF CATTLE—Receipts, 578 head; prices ¼c. ₽ lb. lower. Sales choice at $10; extra, $9 25@$9 50; first quality, $8@$8 75; second quality, $7@$7 75; third quality, $5 50@$6 50. SHEEP and LAMBS—Receipts, 4,488 head; sales less active, and prices fell ¼c. ₽ lb. Sales, in lots, at $2 25@$5 each; Extra, $5 50@$6 25.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 23.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 21c.@21¼c.; net receipts, 2,312 bales; gross, 2,312 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,197 bales; to Barcelona, 1,900 bales; sales, 5,500 bales; stock, 195,004 bales.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 23.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 21c.; net receipts, 2,380 bales; exports to the Continent, 300 bales; coastwise, 27 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 30,841 bales.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 23.—COTTON firm; light demand; Middling, 21c.; net receipts, 5,062 bales; exports to Barcelona, 1,800 bales; sales, 1,400 bales; stock, 82,869 bales.

MOBILE, Jan. 23.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 20¾c.; net receipts, 1,036 bales; exports to Cork, 2,627 bales; to Barcelona, 467 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 64,348 bales.

GALVESTON, Jan. 23.—COTTON quiet; Good Ordinary, 19¼c. Net receipts, 2,116 bales; exports coastwise, 1,571 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 48,682 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 23—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅞ for both money and the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 92¼; 1865s, old, 93¼; 1867s, 93⅛; 10-40s, 92.

1½ P. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 92½; 1865s, old, 93¼.

5 P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅞ for both money and the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 92½; 1865s, old, 93¼; 1867s, 93⅛; 10-40s, 92. The New-York loan is already quoted at 2 per cent. premium in advance of the opening of the books.

PARIS, Jan. 23—P. M.—Rentes closed at 56 francs, 85 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 23—11 A. M.—COTTON—The market opened quiet; Middling Upland, 10¼d.; Middling Orleans, 10⅜d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

1½ P. M.—COTTON—The market is dull. The sales of the day are still estimated at 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. BREADSTUFFS—The market is dull; Wheat, 12s. 4d. per cental for California White, and 11s. 6d.@11s. 10d. for Red Winter. The receipts of Wheat at this port for the past three days have been 25,000 quarters, including 1,500 American. Corn, 30s.@30s. 3d. ₽ quarter. PRODUCE—Tallow, 43s. 3d. ₽ cwt.

5 P. M.—COTTON—The market is dull; Middling Uplands, 10¼d.; Middling Orleans, 10⅜d. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for export and speculation. TRADE REPORT—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is quiet but firm. PROVISIONS—Bacon, 35s. 6d. ₽ cwt. for Cumberland.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—TURPENTINE, 51s. 6d.@52s.

ANTWERP, Jan. 23.—PETROLEUM, 46½f. for fine Pale American.

HAVRE, Jan. 23—Evening.—COTTON closed heavy at 131f.@132f. ₽ cwt. for Low Middlings afloat.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 23, 1872.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	16	Beef, pkgs.	75
Cotton, bales	1,975	Cut-meats, pkgs.	1,362
Copper, bbls.	97	Grease, pkgs.	140
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	127	Lard, pkgs.	1,680
Eggs, bbls.	264	Lard, kegs.	275
Flour, bbls.	6,249	Stearine, pkgs.	50
Wheat, bushels	3,050	Butter, pkgs.	3,282
Corn, bushels	86,390	Tallow, pkgs.	62
Oats, bushels	16,930	Dressed Hogs, No.	678
Malt, bushels	1,000	Pea-nuts, bags	20
Barley, bushels	1,500	Skins, bales	29
Grass-seed, bags	1,362	Starch, boxes	380
Beans, bbls.	205	Tea, half chests	4,712
Peas, bushels	400	Tobacco, hhds.	16
Corn-meal, bbls.	190	Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	182
Corn-meal, bags	200	Whisky, bbls.	679
Hops, bales	72	Wool, bales	741
Hides, No.	6,375	Oil-meal, bags	250
Hides, bales	438	Mustard-seed, lbs.	30,100
Leather, sides	10,693	Chrome Ore, tons	439
Spirits Turp., bbls.	315	Lead, tons	404
Pitch, bbls.	25	Wine, gallons	11,985
Rosin, bbls.	11,405	Wine, cases	425
Oil-cake, pkgs.	236	Silver Ore, sacks	167
Pork, pkgs.	157		

The export clearances, since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the ship *J. L. Hall*, for London—1,482 bags Clover-seed, 200 tcs. Beef, 200 bbls. Pork, 50 tcs. Lard, 101 cases Sewing-machines, 47 boxes Tea, 1 box Cigars, 60 Reapers, 10 bales Sarsaparilla, 14 cases Wrenches, 10 cases Handles, 1,800 Staves, 20 bbls. Rum, 7,991 bushels Corn, 550 bags Oil-cake, 35 tcs. Pork, 70 boxes Bacon, 107 boxes Cheese, 25 cases Fluting Machines, 25 cases Fish, 100 bbls. Methylic Spirits, 1,037 bbls. Rosin, 117 pkgs. Grease, 153 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 900 bbls. Oil-cake, 9 cases Wheels, 5 cases Tobacco, 40 hhds. Tallow.

By the bark *Libera*, for Cork and orders—20,[illegible] bushels Corn.

By the bark *Baroness*, for Gibraltar and orders—11,561 cases Refined Petroleum, 2 bbls. Lamps.

By the bark *St. Luigi*, for Gibraltar—132 hhds. Tobacco, 498 bales Tobacco, 285 cases Tobacco, 200 boxes Florida Water. And for Trieste—1,000 boxes Extract Logwood, 1,917 bags Pimento, 168 bags Cocoa, 535 cases Cassia, 1,000 bbls. Rosin, 25 tons Logwood, 25 tons Fustic, 220 bales Cassia.

By the brig *Anna*, for Las Palmas—164,609 feet Lumber, 7 hhds. Tobacco, 24 bales Duck, 18 Grindstones, 8 dozen Mast-hoops, 50 dozen Blocks, 8 Corn-shellers, 32 boxes Chairs, 14 coils Rope, 40 rims Paper, 3 bales Hay, 50 boxes Herring, 10 kits Salmon, 10 cases Cheese, 1 tierce Hams, 2 Sewing-machines, 15 bbls. Flour.

By the bark *R. H. Purinton*, for Aspinwall—858 tons Coal.

By the steamer *Merrimac*, for St. Thomas—2,531 lbs. Butter, 1 case Revolvers, 8 bales Duck. For Para—1 bale Packing. For Bahia—12 cases Drills, 2 cases Hardware, 10 bbls. Rosin, 1 case Chairs. For Pernambuco—7 cases Clocks, 17 cases Chairs, 5 Railroad Cars, 300 bales Hay. For Rio Janeiro—5 cases Hardware, 150 bbls. Flour, 1 Gas Machine, 492 bbls. Rosin, 17 cases Sewing machines, 3 cases Gas-fixtures, 1 Car, 2 cases Castings, 300 bales Hay, 50 cases Sapolio, 25,097 lbs. Lard, 16 boxes Railroad Material, 124 pkgs. Tea, 23 pkgs. Leather, 1 case Cigars.

By the schr. *E. Perkins*, for Barbadoes—75 bbls. Beef, 1,050 bushels Peas, 500 bbls. Corn-meal, 610 bbls. Flour, 7,400 lbs. Lard, 3,000 lbs. Cheese, 200 bushels Corn, 150 Shooks, 100 bbls. Bread, 100 cases Oil, 14 Horses, 38 Mules.

By the brig *Two Brothers*, for Havana—225 tons Stone, 200 bales Hay.

By the brig *S. V. Nichols*, for Matanzas—1,000 cases Refined Petroleum, 25 cases Tobacco, 5 cases Drugs, 290 empty Hogsheads, 15 empty Tierces.

By the brig *Monte Christo*, for St. Pierre—4,680 lbs. Lard, 380 pkgs. Fish, 5 hhds. Tobacco, 50 cases Biscuit, 7,000 Staves, 30 bbls. Beef, 900 bbls. Flour, 1,391 lbs. Ham, 1 case Chairs.

By the brig *Herman*, for Cardenas—1,630 lbs. Butter, 210 bbls. Potatoes, 400 empty Hogsheads, 175 empty Tierces, 30,000 Hoops, 590 Shooks, 11 casks Glassware.

And from Philadelphia for Leghorn, by the bark *Anna*—120,970 gallons Refined Petroleum.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The Spring trade is opening with a good promise of activity in all branches. The number of buyers in market is steadily increasing, and with the jobbers and commission houses there is a fair business in progress at generally firm, and, in some instances, rather better prices. The great wholesale houses do not report much animation as yet, and manufacturers are under no special pressure to meet the current wants of purchasers. Winter stock is yet in some request at well-maintained figures.

COFFEE—Rio has been quoted up ¼c. ₽ lb. on a lighter offering and more confident demand, with sales reported of 4,300 bags by the *Victoria*, at Hampton Roads, to come here; 3,500 bags by the *Voltigeur*, (rumored,) at Baltimore, and 2,400 bags by the *Chanticleer*, there (a resale,) on private terms. Other kinds have been firm and moderately inquired for; sales, 800 bags St. Domingo, in bond, at 14½c.@14¾c., gold.

COTTON—Has been offered with reserve, at prices somewhat above the views of owners, thus checking business. Sales, 2,110 bales for early delivery, including 636 bales to shippers, 1,298 bales to spinners, and 176 bales to speculators. For forward delivery there was a moderate movement reported at about steady rates; sales, 9,450 bales, (2,150 bales last evening, and 7,300 bales today,) basis of Low Middling, including, last evening, for February, 100 bales at 21 15-16c., 100 bales at 21⅞c., 300 bales at 21 15-16c.; March, 400 bales 22⅛c., 600 bales at 22 9-16c.; April, 50 bales at 22⅝c. [illegible] And today, for January, 300 bales at 21¾c. [illegible] The receipts at this port today were 1,675 bales, including 472 bales per rail, 1,203 bales from Wilmington. The reported receipts at the shipping ports today were 16,264 bales, and thus far this week 61,802 bales, against 71,050 bales same time the preceding week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 1,765,978 bales, against 2,118,242 bales same time 1870-71. The following official quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	19⅛	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜
Good Ordinary	20⅝	21	21	21
Low Middling	21⅝	21⅝	22	22⅛
Middling	22⅛	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜
Good Middling	23	23⅛	23⅜	23⅜

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western has been offered with more freedom, and has been quoted rather cheaper, leading to somewhat freer purchases in part for export. Sales have been reported since our last of 7,450 bbls., all told, including inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $6 50@$6 95; inferior to good Extra State, $6 40@$6 90; good to fancy at $6 90@$7 30; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 40@$6 75; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 70@$6 90 ₽ bbl. Of the sales were 2,250 bbls. Extra State, for shipment, at $6 50@$7 30 for fair ordinary to choice Fall made. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ₽ bbl.	$[illegible]
Sour Flour	6 70@ 6 [illegible]
Superfine State and Western	6 50@ 6 95
Extra State	6 40@ 7 30
Extra City, shipping brands	6 90@ 7 [illegible]
Extra Genesee	7 45@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 70@ 6 90
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 35@ 6 75
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 00@ 9 00
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 80@ 9 00
Extra St. Louis, ordinary and fancy	7 10@10 50

Southern Flour has been in slack request and rather weak in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 700 bbls. at $6 10@$8 25 for ordinary to very good, and $8 25@$10 65 for very good to choice Extra, ₽ bbl. Rye Flour has been very quiet at $4 15@$5 10 ₽ bbl.; sales, 200 bbls. Corn-meal has been inactive at $3 50@$3 85 for White and Yellow Western, $3 60@$3 70 for Jersey, and $4 10@$4 15 for Brandywine; sales, 225 bbls.

FISH—There has been rather more activity noted, within our revised range, including Dry Cod at $5 50@$6 25 ₽ cwt; No. 1 Mackerel, $13@$17 50; No. 2 do. $10 50@$12; No. 3 do. $[illegible] ₽ bbl. Pickled Herring, $3 50@$5 50; Smoked Herring, 25c. for Scale, and 20c. for No. 1 ₽ box; Dutch Herring, $1 10 ₽ keg.

GRAIN—Wheat has been very dull, and quoted depressed and irregular in price, with a light call from shippers and millers. Sales have been reported since our last of 16,600 bushels, at $1 54 for No. 2 North-west Spring, afloat, for milling; $1 51 for No. 2 do. in store, for export; $1 [illegible] for small lots of Red Pennsylvania and State; $1 72@$1 76 for White Western and State.... New Corn has been quite active at fairly supported prices for desirable samples. The demand has been in good part for shipment. Old Mixed Western Corn has been quiet, with 77c. reported bid, and 78c. asked, for prime samples, in store. Sales have been reported since our last of 139,000 bushels at 70c.@72½c. for new do., in lots, closing at about 71c.@72c. for fair ordinary to prime samples; 73c.@73½c. for new and old Mixed Western; 77c., bid, for prime old Mixed Western; 72c.@72½c. for Yellow Western; 73½c.@73c. for Western; 70c.@73c. for Yellow Southern; 78c.@80c. for White Southern, ₽ bushel.... Rye has been quoted firmer but inactive; sales, 2,500 bushels Western, in store, at 93c.... Barley has been quiet at unchanged prices; sales, 7,000 bushels Canada West at $1 15, and small lots of State at 90c.@$1 02½, and Western at 85c. ₽ bushel.... Barley-malt has been quite sparingly sought after within our previous range; sales, 900 bushels Western at $1 15, and small lots of state at $1, ₽ bushel.... Oats have been depressed and quoted lower, on a very moderate trade. Sales have been reported since our last of 33,000 bushels at 53c.@53½c. for Mixed Western, afloat; 51¼c. for do., in store; 51c.@53½c. for do., from track; 51c.@53c. for Black; 53c.@54½c. for White Western and Ohio; 55c. for extra choice do., in small lots; 51c.@53c. for Mixed State, from track, ₽ bushel.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Holders have been firm in their views as to price, and not offering stock with much freedom, but trade has been slow in other than domestic Bagging, of which further sales of 1,800 rolls have been reported for forward delivery at 17c.@17½c.

HEMP—Of Jute, 225 bales were sold at 5½c., gold, ₽ lb., 60 days' credit. Market tame; values unchanged.

HIDES—Have been quoted strong in price, on a good demand; sales, 7,300 Entre Rios at 27c., gold; 1,400 Rio Grande, and 8,500 Corpus Christi, part to arrive, on private terms; 1,000 Buenos Ayres at 27¼c., gold; 250 Central American part at 22c., gold; 1,500 Matamoras at 23c., gold; 1,000 St. Nicholas, 2,000 Bogota, 700 Texas, and 569 Truxillo on private terms.

METALS—Copper has been quoted firmer, but the advanced prices claimed and the limited offerings have been against an active business; 100,000 lbs. Ingot were disposed of at 25¾c.@26½c., cash, and 26½c. for delivery early next month. Holders of Iron claim a further rise in prices in view of the more favorable foreign reports, but buyers have been reluctant to pay asking rates, and transactions have been on a restricted scale; sales, 500 tons American Pig at $[illegible] for No. 1, and $38@$37 50 for No. 2; 500 tons Wrought Scraps; 200 tons old double-headed Rails, and 75 packs stained Russian Sheet on private terms. Lead, Spelter and Zinc have been inactive at about former figures. Of Tin Plates, sales were made of 4,000 boxes Charcoal at $10@$10 12½, and 3,000 boxed Charcoal Terne at $8 75, gold, ₽ box; and of Regulus Antimony, 20 casks, to arrive, at 13¼c., gold, ₽ lb.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin has been in rather better supply and quoted less firm, on the basis of $4 75 for strained, on a restricted inquiry; sales 250 bbls. at $4 70@$4 75, chiefly at $4 75; 150 bbls. No. 2 at $4 80; and 100 bbls. pale at $7 75@$9 50 ₽ bbl.... Tar has been quoted unchanged as to values, but dull; 150 bbls. Wilmington sold at $3 15 ₽ bbl.... Spirits Turpentine has been moderately active at 68c.@68½c. for Merchantable; sales 350 bbls. at the quoted figures; also, 25 bbls. at 70c., delivered; 185 bbls. New-York pks. at 69c.@71c., and 135 bbls., in shipping order, at 69c. ₽ gallon.

PETROLEUM—All kinds have been in very light request at about previous nominal rates. The main stock has been [illegible] for shipment. Refined for early delivery, quoted at 23c.@23½c. At Philadelphia the current quotations were 22½c.@23½c. Sales at Philadelphia, 3,000 bbls. January delivery, were reported at 22¾c.@23¼c. ₽ gallon. Refined in cases at 28½c.@29c.; sales, [illegible] cases.... Crude in bulk at 12c.@12½c. ₽ gallon. Shipping Crude at 16c.... Naphtha, 12½c.@12¾c. for shipping order.... The Creek quotations for Upper and Lower Road deliveries nominally unaltered.

PROVISIONS—A limited business has been reported in Pork, for early delivery, at about previous rates, chiefly in old Mess, in job lots. Sales have been reported since our last of 350 bbls., early delivery, at $13 37½@$13 62½ for old Western Mess; $14 50 for new Mess; $10 50@$11 50 for Prime; $12@$12 50 for new Extra Prime; $12 for old Prime Mess; $12 25 for Rumps, and $14 for Thin Mess ₽ bbl. For forward delivery a moderate demand has been noted for Western Mess, on the basis of $14 50, seller January, $14 40@$14 50 seller March, and $14 50 seller April; sales, 2,000 bbls.... Dressed Hogs have been in rather better request at 5¾c.@6¼c. for City, and 5½c.@5¾c., chiefly at 5½c.@5¾c., for Western ₽ lb.... Cut-meats continue quiet since our last on the basis of 8¼c.@9½c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Hams, and 5¾c.@6½c. for Shoulders, ₽ lb. The reported sales include 104 pkgs. Pickled Hams at 9¼c.; 50 boxes Bellies at 7½c.; and 22,000 lbs. do., in bulk, at 7c.@7¼c. ₽ lb.... Bacon has been in active request at generally firm prices, on a reduced offering of stock. Sales have been reported since our last of 4,350 boxes, including, for early delivery here, 150 boxes Cumberland at 6¾c.; 250 boxes Short Clear at 7¾c.; 250 boxes Long Clear at 7¼c.@7⅜c.; and 50 boxes Short Rib at 6¾c.; for prompt delivery at Chicago, 250 boxes Short Rib at 6¾c., and 50 boxes Short Clear at 6¾c.; for February delivery there, 200 boxes Short Rib at 6¾c., and for February and March delivery there, 3,000 boxes Long and Short Clear at 6¾c.@6¾c. ₽ lb.... Lard has been fairly active, opening firmly but closing a shade easier and in favor of purchasers on more liberal offerings. The dealings were in good part in No. 1, the latter mainly to arrive. Sales have been reported of 2,670 tcs. and bbls., for early delivery, at 8¾c.@9½c. for No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle rendered, chiefly at 9¼c.@9 9-16c., closing at 9½c. for prime Western Steam; 9¾c.@9⅞c. for prime City; 9¾c. for No. 1, and 9¾c.@10c. for Refined. For forward delivery the inquiry has been good, but at less firm prices, with sales reported here of 500 tcs. Western, seller February, at 9⅝c.; 250 tcs. do., same delivery, at 9 9-16c.; 250 tcs. do., seller March, at 9⅝c.; 750 tcs. do., seller April, at 10c., and 500 tcs. do. seller from April 15 to May 15, at 10c. Also, 1,000 tcs. do., for prompt delivery at Chicago, at 9 65-100c.@9¾c.; and 2,500 tcs. do., for prompt, February and March delivery, mainly at St. Louis and Joliet, at 8¾c. ₽ lb.... Beef has been in light demand at from $7 50@$10 50 for Mess, and $10 50@$12 50 for Extra Mess; sales, 165 bbls., in lots. Tierce Beef continues quiet but steady at $18@$19 for old and new prime Mess, and $17 50@$22 50 for Indian Mess, and $24@$26 for City Extra do., ₽ tierce.... Beef Hams continue in moderate demand at $22@$28 as the extremes; sales, 180 bbls.... Desirable lots of Butter and Cheese have been in comparatively fair request at firm prices.

RICE—Has been firm and in fair request, including Carolina at $8 25@$9 75; Rangoon at $6 75@$7 12½, and Patna at $7 37½@$7 62½, ₽ 100 lbs.

SEED—Clover has been steady and fairly active, with sales reported since our last of 2,500 bags at 11¼c.@11¾c. for prime Indiana and Michigan; 11c. for fair Indiana, 10½c. for fair Ohio, and 10c. for old Ohio. Calcutta Linseed continues in active request at advanced figures; further sales have been reported of 3,600 bags from store at $2 37½; and 6,000 bags, to arrive, by the *Assista*, (which sailed Nov. 18,) at $2 40, gold, ₽ bushel. Nothing really new in other kinds. We quote: Timothy at $3 50@$3 87½; Flax at $1 87½@$1 90; Calcutta Linseed at $2 35@$2 40, gold, ₽ bushel.

SUGARS—Raw have been quiet at essentially unchanged prices; sales, 300 hhds. Centrifugal on private terms; 41 hhds. Demerara to the trade at 10½c.@11¼c.; 98 hhds. common to fair refining Cuba, in lots, at 9¾c.@9¾c.; 442 boxes Clayed Havana, on the basis of 9½c. for No. 12, and 59 boxes Molasses Sugar at 8¾c.@9c. ₽ lb. Refined inactive, yet steady.

TALLOW, &c.—There has been a fair trade in prime stock at full rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 200,000 lbs. at 8¾c.@9¼c. for fair ordinary to prime, chiefly at 9¼c.@9½c.; also, 55,000 lbs. prime stearine, in hhds. and tcs., at 9¾c.@9¾c., and 200 pkgs. Grease at 6¾c.@8¼c. ₽ lb.

TOBACCO—Kentucky has been quiet at former rates; 100 hhds. were sold at 7½c.@12c. ₽ lb. Seed-leaf dull; 100 cases changed hands, in lots, at 20c.@25c. ₽ lb. Havana has been in rather better demand, and has been purchased to the extent of 400 bales at 85c.@$1 10 ₽ lb. Manufactured, slow of sale within our previous range. We quote Kentucky thus:

	Light Grades.	Heavy Grades.
Lugs	7¼c.@ 8c.	7¾c.@ 8¾c.
Common to Medium Leaf	8¼c.@ 9¾c.	9c.@10½c.
Good to Medium Leaf	9¾c.@10½c.	10½c.@11c.
Fine to Medium Leaf	11c.@12c.	11½c.@12½c.
Selections	12½c.@13c.	13c.@15c.

Seed-leaf Tobacco as follows: Connecticut and Massachusetts Fillers, 12c.@14c.; Binders and Seconds, 18c.@25c.; Wrappers, 35c.@65c.; Fine Wrappers, 70c.@85c.; *New-York State* Fillers, 12c.@15c.; average lots, 27½c.@32½c.; Wrappers, 35c.@50c.; *Pennsylvania* and Ohio Fillers, 14c.@16c.; average lots, 18c.@25c.; Wrappers, 28c.@45c. *Havana Tobacco* as follows: Havana—Common, 85c.@90c.; good, 95c.@$1; fine, $1 05@$1 15, currency. Yara—I Cut, $1 05@$1 05; II Cut, $1 25@$1 37½; average lots, $1 05@$1 10, currency. *Manufactured Tobacco*—Manufactured has been in light request, including Black Work, common and medium, 15c.@18c.; good and fine, 18c.@25c.; Bright Work, common and medium, 25c.@40c.; good and fine, 40c.@55c., in bond.

WHISKY—Has been purchased to the extent of 325 bbls., in lots, at 93c. ₽ gallon; market firm.

WOOL—Domestic Fleece has been scarce, and held, in most instances, above the views of buyers, checking business. Domestic Pulled has been quoted stronger, on a rather limited call, and lighter offerings. There has been a moderate movement noted in Texas, California and Foreign Wool, within our revised range. The general market closes strong, the advantage being in favor of sellers, who are not eager to place stock at the ruling figures, as they look for a further improvement in values.

FREIGHTS—There has been less call for Grain room in the berth line, though rates have favored shippers slightly, the nominal quotations for Clover-seed having been 5¾d.@6d. by sail, ₽ bushel. The offerings of Provisions, Clover-seed and Oil-cake have been more liberal at about previous figures. Cotton has been offered with less freedom at former rates. In the chartering line there has been a rather slow trade reported, the bids for Petroleum, Grain, and Tobacco vessels which attracted most attention, having been generally under the views of owners. For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last include 450 bales Cotton, at ⅜d. by steam, and 3-16d. by sail, ₽ lb.; 1,500 tcs. Lard and 2,300 boxes Bacon, at 35s. by sail, and 37s. 6d.@40s. by steam; 20 hhds. Tallow, by sail, at 17s. 6d., ₽ ton; 50 tons Heavy Goods, by steam, at 17s. 6d.@20s.; 800 bags Clover-seed, by sail, on private terms; 120 tons do., by steam, at 27s. 6d. ₽ ton; 23 hhds. Tobacco, by steam, at 32s. 6d.; 100 tcs. Beef, by do., at 5s. 6d. ₽ tierce; also, a British ship, 1,143 tons, reported placed on the berth for general cargo. For London, by sail, 7,800 bushels Grain, at 6½d. ₽ bushel; 300 bbls. Pork at 3s.; 1,000 bbls. Oil-cake at 1s. 3d. ₽ bbl.; and by steamer, 100 tcs. Beef at 5s., 300 tcs. Pork at 5s., @5s. 6d. ₽ tierce, 300 bbls. Pork at 3s. 6d. ₽ bbl.; 400 boxes Cheese on private terms; 1,000 boxes Bacon at 30s.; 150 hhds. Tallow at 25s., and 385 tons Clover-seed at 25s. ₽ ton; also, the British steam-ship *Venetia*, 500 tons net, and a British bark, 322 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo. For Bristol, by sail, 1,000 bbls. Oil-cake on private terms. For Glasgow, by steam, 1,000 bags Clover-seed, at 25s. ₽ ton. For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, 327 tons, with equal to about 2,400 quarters Grain, (on a foreign charter,) on private terms. For Antwerp, 750 tcs. Lard and 500 boxes Bacon at 40s., 50 boxes Cheese at 50s. ₽ ton; also, a German bark, 395 tons, for general cargo on private terms. For the United Kingdom, or the Continent, direct, a British bark, 650 tons, with Timber, from Savannah or Doboy, at 68s. 9d. For Rotterdam, 46 tons Lead and Rails, at 35s. ₽ ton, and 3,000 heavy Pipe Staves at about $82; also, a British bark, 390 tons, with general cargo, on private terms. For Stettin, 2,800 bbls. Rosin, reported at 4s. ₽ 280 lbs. For Gibraltar and orders, (excluding the Spanish ports,) an Italian bark, 470 tons, with about 300 bbls. Petroleum and 13,000 cases do., and an Italian brig, 302 tons, with about 500 bbls. and 5,000 cases do., 5s. and 25c. to the Mediterranean, and 5s. and 20c. to the Adriatic. For Marseilles, a German brig, 263 tons, with a full cargo of Tobacco, from Baltimore, at 35s. 3d. For Rio Janeiro, a German bark, 336 tons, with general cargo, including Flour, from Richmond, rumored, without reliable particulars. Two or three other vessels were under refusal for Petroleum and Naval Stores, but not reported accepted, at the close of business.

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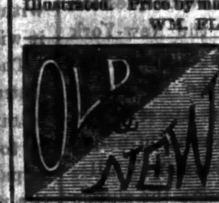

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The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 24, 1872.

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—JOHN GARTH—Mr. Lester Wallack.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—JULIUS CÆSAR—Mr. Edwin Booth.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—Mr. G. L. Fox and Kiralfy Troupe.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—DIVORCE—Characters by company.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE BLACK CROOK—Miss Kate Santley.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—ATHLETIC, GYMNASTIC and ACROBATIC FEATS.

ST. JAMES' THEATRE.—MONALDI—Mr. J. S. Mackaye and Miss Griswold.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.—LES BRIGANDS, (Opera Bouffe,) Mlle. Aimée.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—VARIETY PERFORMANCE.

STADT THEATRE.—DON JUAN—Miss Anna Elzer and Mr. Karl Formes.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and Evening.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.—EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY—FARCES.

STEINWAY HALL.—LECTURE by Mark Twain. Subject—"Roughing It."

CHICKERING HALL.—READINGS and RECITATIONS by Mr. Frobisher, Mr. Dahlborn and others.

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New-York City.

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We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

To Advertisers.

For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 44 Court-st., opposite the City Hall, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

The charter of the Committee of Seventy was yesterday introduced into both Houses of the Legislature, and is in charge of Mr. BENEDICT and Mr. MOULTON, in the respective branches. We need not ask for it the candid and careful attention of our representatives. Its own merits, and the high character of the Committee, will secure that. But we shall take the liberty of remarking that the Committee enjoy the full confidence, and represent the wishes, of the great body of our citizens who, under its guidance, achieved the victory for reform. It is composed of men whose ability is not less recognized here than their integrity; and a charter substantially agreeing with their propositions, will have, at the start, in their active support, an incalculable advantage. This fact, as well as the general wisdom of their suggestions, should be borne in mind by the Legislature.

While politicians at Albany are squabbling about the entirely irrelevant question as to whether the vote on the New-York Deficiency bills was a triumph for the partisans of Senator FENTON, the friends of good government in this City are seriously concerned about the dangerous principle once more enforced by Mr. TWOMBLY's bill—that the proper persons to audit the claims against the City are local office-holders who have other work to do, and who will bring to the task of auditing personal considerations adverse to the public interest. All claims, which demand close and impartial scrutiny, ought to be referred to a Board composed of men of ability and independent position, who have no political affiliations to hamper them in making a just award. Controller GREEN might very fitly be aided in the work by such men as JACKSON S. SCHULTZ and WILLIAM A. BOOTH. To place politicians of doubtful record, like Mr. VAN NORT and Gen. COCHRANE, upon a Board of Audit, shows a decided misapprehension of the just demands of the citizens of New-York.

The Committee of Seventy have, not a moment too soon, entered their protest against the passage of Mr. TWOMBLY's bill constituting a Board of Audit, of which the Commissioner of Public Works and the President of the Board of Aldermen are made members, for the reason that these men are temporary incumbents of offices whose complexion will be entirely changed by any charter conceived in the interests of Reform. The inopportuneness of any audit, except of the arrears of the legal claims of last year, is forcibly urged, and the Legislature can now have no excuse for misapprehending their duty to New-York Reformers. The Assembly may yet reverse its decision when the bill is presented for final passage, and failing that, the Senate ought to give due attention to the protest of the Committee of Seventy.

What It All Comes To.

To find out the truth about the management of the Custom-house in this City is a very desirable thing—to make use of the investigation now going on for the sake of gratifying party or personal malice is by no means so laudable a purpose. The latter is the sole object which the enemies of the Administration have at heart. They care nothing for "reforms"—fancy the party to which Senators CASSERLY and BAYARD belong being eager for any political "reform," except that which would bring it into power! And what sort of an administration of the Custom-house should we have if the Democrats carried the Presidential election? Have the Democrats done so well with New-York City that we should be eager to try them on a wider field?

But Senators BAYARD and CASSERLY, though naturally very earnest in their efforts to make political capital against Gen. GRANT and the Republicans out of this investigation, are not alone in their efforts. They are vigorously backed up by the New-York *Tribune*—which assails the Custom-house management, as every man in the State knows, solely because Senator FENTON and Mr. GREELEY do not control it. Put a "Fenton man" in the Collector's place to-morrow, and the *Tribune* would, like the wise oyster, "shut up" without delay. With that paper it is a fight for offices. It admitted the true cause of its discontent not long ago, in an article which we quoted from its columns.

Hence, then, it exceeds even the Democrats in its desire to find out something which will damage Gen. GRANT. It goes about with a smut-brush, trying to smear it all over the Administration. It perverts the evidence—it eats its own words; nay, more, it commits the unpardonable sin of discrediting Mr. HORACE GREELEY, who is about, we are glad to see, to have a statue raised in his honor, provided by subscriptions from his devoted admirers, A. OAKEY HALL, RUFE ANDREWS, "and others." For instance: Mr. GREELEY positively stated, in his evidence before the Committee: "I travel considerably over the State, and *have met* three or four hundred Custom-house officers who are regularly paid and kept at work for the interest of the dominant faction," &c., &c. These words are quoted from the report given in the *Tribune* itself. They were conclusively shown to be false. Whereupon Mr. GREELEY explains that he could not possibly have met the "three or four hundred," because he was ill in bed, &c., &c. But what made him say he *did* meet them? That was about the one fact he deposed positively to in his "evidence." The rest of the philosopher's statements went to show that he had heard from Smith that Brown said that Robinson thought that Snooks was turned out of the Custom-house because he had a wart on his nose.

When the great man himself broke down in this lamentable manner, what could be expected of his hangers on? There were MUDGETT and LINDSAY—two men who lost fat pickings by Mr. GRINNELL's removal, and, like Mr. GREELEY himself, thirst for "revenge." Last night Mr. BERNARD HESS came forward as another witness on the same "side"—for Senator CASSERLY has taken special pains to have it understood that he means to have this an affair of "sides." Mr. HESS is a strange man. He was well known in Washington as a person always asking for something. Mr. ROLLINS refused to appoint him, notwithstanding the most earnest entreaties. Mr. DELANO was similarly besieged, and also turned a deaf ear to this sprightly witness. Then he was recommended by Senator FENTON for a post—Senator FENTON being ever on the lookout for men of unblemished character, like himself. After one or two other moves, HESS tried to "get at" Mr. DELANO through Senator SHERMAN; and this failing, he sent, as we are informed, an office-broker to Mr. DELANO, saying that it was in his (the broker's) power to prevent HESS from making damaging exposures. Upon this Mr. DELANO very properly put an end to the affair by forbidding the mention of HESS's name or "claims" in his presence. Mr. HESS then came on to New-York to testify as a "reformer." Of course Senators BAYARD and CASSERLY and the *Tribune* will be charmed with his evidence. But we doubt whether it will have much weight with the public.

There has been a good deal of this sort of testimony taken. The fair way of ascertaining precisely what has been *proved* will be to collate the evidence, make a perfectly impartial abstract of it, and place it before the public.

This task we purpose to fulfill when the inquiry is concluded. At present, all fair minded men must see that the faults disclosed in the Custom-house are faults inherent in the *system*, not chargeable upon any one Collector or Administration. Let us have these faults corrected; but the smut-brush of the *Tribune* will never correct them.

Household Expenses.

Our questions in regard to the experience of our readers as to the present cost of living, perhaps need to be more definitely put. What we are desirous to know is, not what a bachelor with a moderate income can save, or what a family residing in New-England can lay aside from its annual income; but what a family residing in or near New-York, and living respectably, can lay up after a year's expenditure? Our belief is that such a family, embracing, say four children and two servants, keeping as good a table as American families are accustomed to keep, and giving their children a good education, showing the hospitality which all "middle class" Americans do, and without the luxury of horses or a carriage, can literally save nothing out of an income of five thousand dollars per annum.

It is true that a family residing in the suburbs—in New-Jersey or Westchester—may save some five hundred dollars in rent over their outlay, if occupying a City house. But from this must be deducted traveling expenses up and down for the whole family, and increased prices for groceries and provisions, due to distance from markets. Education, too, is somewhat more expensive in the country, as the free schools are not usually equal to those of the City, and children are sent more to private schools. A City family will find it very difficult to get any house in a decent neighborhood for less than $1,000 to $1,500 rent, which is an enormous proportion out of an income of $5,000. Apartments in good houses are even more expensive. Dress, undoubtedly, costs somewhat more for ladies and children in the City, as "old things" can be worn more in country neighborhoods.

In either case, we have what we believe to be a general result—that a lawyer, physician, clergyman, college professor, small merchant, or upper mechanic, in New-York or suburbs, cannot lay up any money on five thousand dollars' income. The exceptions will be found to be, with clergymen, where the deficit is made up by presents or the gift of rent, or where the family is small, (for children cost nearly as much as grown persons,) or where the people are or have been members of the working class, and do a great deal of their own house-work, and keep up no "style," or where they occupy and half cultivate a farm or garden, and thus save expense, or where they see no "company" and live a solitary existence. In cases of those owning house and land, the interest on the capital and insurance should be added to the annual expenditures. Many of our correspondents will, no doubt, indicate exceptions where they enjoy many luxuries, and lay up money on incomes a little over five thousand dollars. But the truth is, that five or six thousand dollars in this City seems to cover the line of "necessities," or ordinary civilized comforts, and all income beyond that can go at once to luxuries and savings. So that a family enjoying an annual income of seven thousand dollars will seem to have far more luxuries and yet to save far more than one with five thousand; the difference, at that point, of two thousand dollars being very important, as it all appears in luxuries or savings.

If this be the fact in this community—if an income as large as the one taken can permit of no savings, it is certainly a very unpleasant fact. It reveals conditions of life which press very severely on American middle classes, and such as exist in no other country. We have indicated in recent articles various causes of this difficulty of living on moderate means peculiar to this country as compared to others. The great and controlling cause, we have no doubt, is the complicated and burdensome nature of our taxation, reaching in its manifold branches to every item of the daily expenditure of a family. As Mr. DAWES wisely remarked in a recent Congressional discussion on the tariff, no one who has not studied the matter can have an idea of the complicated connections and effects of a tariff such as ours. It touches directly or indirectly every article that we eat, wear, or enjoy, and in modes that few persons beforehand would anticipate.

Who, for instance, would have believed beforehand that a tax on fine foreign wools would nearly kill our native coarse wool manufacture, and ruin the wool-grower? What ardent friend of "home industry" would have expected that those manifold duties on a thousand different objects, employed in manufacture, would have each killed one industry in protecting another, so that now we present to the world the piteous spectacle of having utterly ruined a large part of our foreign trade in attempts at excessive protection? We have neither benefited our own manufacturer nor our native consumer. Our machinery, our tools, our books, our hats, and shoes, and chairs, and innumerable other objects of manufacture, all cost more to us, who are consumers, while the producer cannot make them cheaply enough to be able to export them, as he did before the tariff. We might, each of us, when in a patriotic mood, be willing to pay a heavy annual taxation, if thereby we were "building up American industry;" but when we know the taxes are ruining the manufacturers as well as ourselves, we get but small consolation from our annual difficulty of making both ends meet. It is the people alone who can reform this evil. They feel the burden, and they can insist that Congress shall remove it. Let our Senators and Representatives but give us a reasonable tariff, and we shall hear less of these complaints, from every part of the country, of the difficulty of living on what ought to be fair incomes.

Extraordinary Legislation.

On the 19th June last, after WINANS, of Chatauqua County, had made his arrangement with the representatives of the Ring in Albany, there was passed by the Legislature an act which is both an anomaly and a monstrosity in legislation.

The act in question will be found on page 2,168 of volume II. of the Laws of New-York, Ninety-fourth Session, 1871. It claims to be an act to authorize the construction of gas-works, and the manufacture and sale of gas for the purpose of lighting a portion of the City of New-York.

At this particular time, our citizens are deeply interested in this matter of light. What connection the Ring had with this questionable legislation is indicated by the names of the persons to whom the valuable privileges and franchises contained in the act in question were granted.

In the first section of the act appear the names of EDWARD J. SHANDLEY, (late candidate of Tammany Hall for Register;) JOEL A. FITHIAN, (son-in-law of RICHARD B. CONNOLLY;) MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, (Sheriff of New-York;) CHARLES E. LOEW, (County Clerk of New-York;) JAMES T. TURNER and ANDREW J. SMITH, (son of HUGH SMITH,) and others, who with "their assigns" are authorized to manufacture and sell gas to be used for lighting all that portion of the City of New-York north of Seventy-ninth-street from the East to the North River, including all of the Central Park in its entire width and length, with all the streets, squares and [illegible] and the persons named are further authorized to [illegible] avenues and the soil of the Park to lay their gas mains and pipes.

These valuable rights and privileges are gratuitously given to the above individuals and their assigns in perpetuity, and to be used and enjoyed by them "exclusively." By the terms of this act, no other persons or body can at any time hereafter enter upon any portion of New-York City north of Seventy-ninth-street, or within the Central Park, for the purpose of giving this district, or the public places therein contained, light. We apprehend that no such law was ever passed, and no such rights were ever given to individuals by any intelligent legislative body. The monopoly in these persons is complete.

The persons to whom these privileges are exclusively vouchsafed are held to no accountability. They may charge what they please for the gas they deliver, be it good or bad. No individual has any right to complain. The consumer is obliged to take gas from them, and pay what is demanded.

The act in question does not constitute the persons named a body corporate. They are subject to no visitation or inspection by the people through the Attorney-General, the Legislature, or otherwise. They are independent. When the Senate and Assembly passed the act in question, they surrendered their power over the subject matter, unless redress could be had by a repeal of the obnoxious law through subsequent legislation.

The law further provides that the persons above named and "their assigns," (not successors,) have power to purchase and hold real estate necessary for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the act.

The persons named in the first section of the act, "or their assigns," are empowered to select a portion of their number as an "Executive Committee," with power to manage and control the affairs and business authorized to be done by its provisions. This Executive Committee, under the law, have perpetual existence. There is no provision for their change or removal.

This law, unjust and partial in its grants, and unconstitutional in its provisions, should be among the first to be repealed by the new Legislature. It inaugurates a monstrous "job," and is a disgrace to the State. No good reason can be assigned why the whole of New-York City above Seventy-ninth-street, with the Central Park, should be delivered over in perpetuity to JOEL A. FITHIAN, EDWARD J. SHANDLEY and others, and "their assigns," to be exclusively lighted at such a price as they may choose to fix, without accountability or responsibility to the Legislature or the citizens.

State of Parties in Ireland.

The cable announced on Monday that Mr. DEASE, candidate for the representation of the County Kerry in Parliament, had been violently assaulted during the election. Murder and assault are so entirely the normal moral atmosphere of the isle of saints, that Mr. DEASE's fate would not be worth mentioning, but for the fact that it invites attention to the new phase which the chronic turmoil of that country has assumed. Mr. DEASE is not a Protestant, but the popular head of an ancient Roman Catholic family, of large property and exceptionally high reputation. It would, in fact, be difficult to find throughout the island a family which stands higher in the estimation of rich and poor, Catholic and Protestant. Yet the people who have assaulted and opposed him are members of his own faith, while he is brought forward especially at the instance of the priests, and of the Bishop of Kerry, the most enlightened of Irish Roman Catholic prelates.

The truth seems to be that the cry of Papist and Protestant is now changing in many parts of the country to Home Rule and No Home Rule, and the recent Anti-Home Rule declarations of two influential members of the English Cabinet have, no doubt, tended to heighten the excitement at the Kerry election. The Roman Catholic clergy are in a curious difficulty. They care little what nominal rule there may exist in Ireland so long as practically it lies in their hands. But even Ireland, *ultima thule* of Western Europe though she be, can hardly escape the Anti-Priest Rule epidemic which has of late run through Europe; and she has given unmistakable signs that the domination of Rome is no longer to be submitted to with the blind obedience which attended the behests of the Vatican in by-gone days.

While the priests are excessively disgusted with Mr. GLADSTONE on account of his declining to accede to their wishes, as to separate Roman Catholic schools and colleges, they are at a loss to know what other party to join. The Home Rule Party would do well enough for them, but then, unfortunately, it is non-sectarian in character, and has not hitherto shown itself at all anxious to conciliate ministers of religion of any denomination. Indeed, the very return to Parliament of its prime promoter, the member for Meath, was in a measure a protest against priestly interference. The former member had been an influential Roman Catholic gentleman, and at his death a son of Lord FINGALL, a highly-respected Roman Catholic Peer, holding a great landed estate in the county, was brought forward, supported by the priests; but the people, to the consternation and horror of these holy men, elected a heretic—a Presbyterian outsider, who had taken the lead in the Home Rule agitation. No doubt, if the Priest Party combined with the Home Rule Party it would materially assist the movement of the latter, but there seems little reason to suppose that the converse could hold good. At the moment, therefore, the Roman Catholic hierarchy in Ireland is in a less influential position than it has been for years, and there can be little doubt that the diversion of the sympathies of a portion of its flock in favor of Home Rule, has materially strengthened the hands of the Government in its determination to oppose the claims of the hierarchy to separate education. At present the Home Rule Party has not [illegible] considerable [illegible] with distinguished personal qualifications in its ranks, its pretensions are not, therefore, regarded as very formidable in Downing-street.

The "Lion-King."

A scene took place in England, the other day, that vividly recalls the picturesque barbarities of old Rome. In reading the account of it, one sees in imagination the vast arena, the far-spreading circles of pitiless faces, and the gladiator, clothed in the majesty with which a brave man faces his doom. We picture once more the imperial dais, surrounded by flames and the thunder of lyres, where sits

> "The implacable, beautiful tyrant,
> Rose-crowned, holding death in his hands."

We hear, in fancy, the hoarse roar of the surging multitude, and distinguish, amid the eager, cruel din, the appalling shout of "*Christianos ad leones!*"

The scene was in the market-place of Bolton, and what was done is simply told. A throng of Christians stood round a cage, and saw a fellow-creature literally torn to pieces, if not eaten alive, by five lions. A show known as "Manders' Traveling Menagerie" had pitched its tents in the town. One of the best relished parts of the entertainment was given by a man known as "MASSARTI, the Lion-King." The unfortunate wretch has met the fate that has fallen to other monarchs, in being destroyed by his rebellious subjects. MASSARTI was accustomed to enter their cage, and put the animals through an exhibition illustrative of his mastery over them. That the performance was known to be dangerous is shown by the fact that the man was always provided, on going into the cage, with a sword and a revolver. Besides this, his wife testifies that he expressed to her, more than once, his fear of one particular lion, and this was the one that, in the sequel, first attacked him. It appears that the poor fellow was half drunk; and perhaps it was this that cost him his life. A clergyman who gave evidence at the inquest, Rev. ENOCH FRANKS, remarked to a friend who was with him at the "show" that MASSARTI, "unlike every other lion-tamer, is not managing the beasts with his eye." Mr. FRANKS further observed that the man was frequently looking through the bars of the cage upon the people. This, of course, was before any signs of the frightful business to come had been noticed. A little while after, however, Mr. FRANKS became apprehensive. He saw in both man and lions tokens of trouble. He expressed as much to his friend, and added, "I must retire." As he spoke he turned away, and instantly after the friend clutched his arm and cried "See that!" and then Mr. FRANKS looked back and "saw a sight he is not likely to forget for many a long day."

MASSARTI was on the ground fighting for life against the whole den full of enraged lions. One that had bitten him three days previously first struck MASSARTI heavily with his paw. Now there is but one sure way to subdue angry lions, so placed, and that is to prod them with red-hot irons. Such irons are therefore kept ready at these exhibitions, to be used in case of need. But on this day "some one had blundered," and the irons were not heated. It seems no one dared to go into the cage to help MASSARTI, and that he could by no means extricate himself from his assailants so as to get out. When the lion struck him, he turned bravely and dealt the brute a cut with his sword. Unluckily his foot slipped—as some think, because of the gin the man had drunk, possibly to nerve himself for the exhibition—and MASSARTI fell. In an instant another lion sprang upon him and buried its teeth in his haunch. The man now called for the irons, and some one put them in a fire and began to heat them. The "lion-king" now made desperate fight, and dreadful as was the whole affair, there is something really grand about the indomitable pluck with which the man, alone and almost unaided, battled against such fearful odds. He cut at the eyes of the beast who had seized him, and then managed to fire his revolver down its throat. The lion relaxed his grip, and MASSARTI staggered to his feet. Two other lions leaped upon him, and he emptied his pistol ineffectually upon them. Directly after he was down again, and the whole pack were tearing and mashing his body. Still the man fought on. He cried out, begging the by-standers to shoot the beasts, and shots were indeed fired into the cage, but neither of the animals seems to have been disabled, at least not while the combat was going on. The noise was horrible, and all that passed was quick as light; but just before he was prostrated for the third and last time, MASSARTI was seen, his scalp torn away, huge pieces of flesh bitten from his thighs, and blood streaming from every limb, fighting manfully with his sword, and doing savage execution.

Of course all this took less time than it takes to read it. At last some of MASSARTI's comrades of the show managed to get hold of him, and to drag him backward to the door of the cage. It was thought that if he had been got out at this juncture the man might possibly have lived. He was covered with wounds, but they were believed to be superficial. At the very moment of success, however, a lion bounded forward, and seizing MASSARTI by the leg, dragged him once more into the middle of the den. What followed beggars description. The lions hauled the dying creature up and down the cage, tearing the flesh from his bones, gnashing their teeth, and filling the air with howls of fury. By this time the irons were hot, and then, and not till then, were the beasts driven from their prey. The man was taken to the Infirmary, and there, in a few moments, he expired. It seems almost idle to comment upon this pitiful story. Dangerous amusements are always popular with the mass, and neither in Europe nor America does the law interfere with them. The showmen always say there is "no danger" about these critical sports, and experience almost as invariably belies their statement. Public opinion, however, has hitherto been inoperative in such matters, so far as it is expressed in legislation; and while this is the case we must expect that acrobats will continue to break their necks, and lion-tamers to be eaten alive by their subjects, for the amusement of an enlightened people.

MINOR TOPICS.

Our dispatches from Hartford, Conn., indicate the renomination of Gov. JEWELL and the other incumbents of State offices by the Republican State Convention, which assembles in that city today. The only possible departure from this programme will be in the omission of Col. APPELMAN's name for Secretary of State, though the temper of the delegates is such that they may insist on his accepting a renomination. The caucus last night afforded a gratifying manifestation of harmonious feeling among Connecticut Republicans, and a decided expression of feeling in favor of President GRANT's Administration. The delegates to the Philadelphia Convention are not, however, to be hampered by any resolutions in their action in the National Convention.

The illness of Rev. STUART ROBINSON, of Louisville, Ky., looks very like what is called retributive justice. During the rebellion he was foremost among those who openly advocated the importation of infected clothing from the plague-stricken cities of South America, to be spread broadcast through the North. A week or two ago, while passing through one of the cities (Cincinnati) that he intended should be scourged by a terrible epidemic, he contracted small-pox, and with this disease he now lies dangerously ill.

A striking evidence of the vague way in which some of our Federal statutes have been framed was recently given at San Francisco, by the decision of Judge HOFFMAN. A young man named GRISWOLD, who alleged that he had been poisoned by the officers of the steam-ship *Nevada*, during a voyage in 1867, was ruled out of Court, on the ground that he had waited unnecessarily long before commencing the action. In 1868 the ship was mortgaged, and subsequently sold under a foreclosure, thus relieving the former owners from all responsibility. Judge HOFFMAN was probably guided in this decision by the circumstance that in all such cases the action for damages lies against the vessel instead of the owners. This would be a hardship upon the new owners, who, it is to be presumed knew nothing of GRISWOLD or his claim before the date of the purchase. In most of the States a reasonable time is fixed by law within which action for damages may be brought; and there seems to be no good reason why any United States statute should be without such a provision.

The son of Col. HORACE CAPRON, formerly United States Commissioner of Agriculture, is at present employed in the purchase of blood stock for shipment to Japan, whither his father has already gone to superintend the introduction of modern improvements into the Empire. The cattle, sheep and pigs are selected from the best cross-breeds in the country. Mr. CAPRON will also purchase, for account of the Japanese Government, a large quantity of our most approved agricultural implements. Nothing is yet definitely known of the plan to be carried out by Col. CAPRON, in giving instruction to the farmers of Japan, but it is supposed that he will set apart a certain portion of his time for visiting the rural districts, to inspect the work on the farms, and give advice as he goes along. It is also intended, we understand, to establish an Agricultural College at or near Hakodadi. In the meantime, Col. CAPRON has a *carte blanche* from the Mikado to spend whatever he pleases in furtherance of the very laudable purpose of his commission.

VERDI's new opera of "Aïda" was performed for the first time on Christmas Day at Cairo. The scene is laid in ancient Egypt, and vast pains were taken to bring out the work with splendor and accuracy. TOM MOORE, in his "Epicurean," and other writers have laid the scene of their fictions in Egypt, but this, we believe, is the first time that the story of an opera has been placed in the realms of the Pharaohs. The opportunities for display in the way of scenery and dresses are, of course, very fine, and the success of "Aïda" has been prodigious. The Khedive, to whose order the opera was composed, is delighted. "Aïda" is to be forthwith produced in gorgeous style at Milan, and we hope within the year to hear it in New-York.

Our "Great West" is fast becoming orientalized. What with the influx of Chinese and Japanese, and the swift steam transit across the Pacific, bringing the fabrics and habits of "furthest Ind" to the plains of our central continent, something like a revolution seems to impend in the sights and customs of Western every-day life. A train of camels wended their way into Virginia City the other day, and must have looked as much out of place as a herd of buffaloes in Sahara. It would seem strange indeed if these "ships of the desert" can profitably compete with railroads. Such is thought to be the probability, or, of course, the animals would not be imported. There can be no doubt, as a Western journal observes, that, if deserts are needful to the happiness of the camels, our central continent will furnish them an abundant supply.

Overcrowded Street-Cars—Brutality of a Bleecker-Street Car-Driver.

On Monday night a Bleecker-street car, which passed Niblo's Garden at 11¼ o'clock, was the scene of the greatest brutality. At no time during the journey from that place to the Fulton Ferry were there less than fifty passengers on board, and as the car passed Broome-street eighty passengers, all adults, were counted inside and on the platforms. At every corner the horses were pulled up short, and it required all the exertions of the driver to induce the poor animals to start again. As the car approached the turning at Howard-street the horses, goaded to a remarkable speed by the application of the whip, were unable to turn quickly enough, and the car, in consequence, ran off the track. The horses were then placed at the other end of the car, to draw it back, after which they resumed their places in front. Four men then seized the bridles of the horses and pulled away at the jaws of the animals, while the driver, exerting all his strength, belabored the poor beasts with his whip, making himself hoarse at the same time with oaths and imprecations. This lasted for nearly five minutes, the horses kicking and plunging from the pain they were enduring from the lashes of the whip and the tugging of the men who held their bridles. When the car was again in motion, and the corner of Elm-street was reached, it is no exaggeration to say that during the whole length of that street the driver scarcely paused for a moment in the application of his whip. The driver, in conversation with a passenger, said that what had occurred that night was nothing to the scene of Saturday night, when the same pair of horses drew a car loaded with ninety-six passengers. These horses, he said, had been on the road for nearly four years, and were still good for a year more, though the person with whom he conversed thought that that night's work alone was sufficient to break down stronger animals than are furnished by the Bleecker-street Railroad Company.

Arrest of a Countess for Bigamy.

The Countess FREIDA VON ETTA, née BENNMEISTER, was yesterday committed to the Hudson County Jail, New-Jersey, by Justice WHITNEY, on a charge of bigamy. The woman is a German Countess, and was married to her present husband less than a month ago. This husband now charges that she has a husband, Count FAGARTY, living in Europe.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

The Erie Ring Attacked—The State Library—A General Railroad Law Proposed—Jersey City Charter—The Railway Leases.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TRENTON, Tuesday, Jan. 23, 1872.

The campaign against the Erie Railway Company has opened in the House with the introduction of a bill to impose upon the real and personal property of that corporation in Jersey City the same taxes as are now imposed upon other property in said city. The bill, if passed, will effect a total revolution in the method of taxation, so far as that Company is concerned. Under a special law obtained some years ago, all its property lying east of Bergen Tunnel, amounting in value to several millions, is altogether exempted from municipal taxation, and pays to the State only the paltry sum of twelve thousand dollars. If taxed as other property is taxed, it will yield to the State at least a hundred thousand dollars, and possibly double that sum. The bill has been referred to the Corporation Committee, of which the person introducing it is a member, and will be promptly reported and pressed to a vote. Its passage, as the case now stands, seems to be certain.

Another bill aimed at the same Company was introduced today. It is designed to protect the rights of railroad passengers, and provides that should any company detain a passenger, by accident or otherwise, over ten minutes, he shall have the right to recover the amount of his fare, with costs. This bill comes from the Committee on the Morris and Essex Railroad, who owing to the obstructions of travel at Bergen Tunnel, resulting from Erie mismanagement, suffer great inconvenience and almost daily delays. If it passes, all such sufferers will be able to collect damages from the Erie Company, in all cases where the detention is attributable to its regulations. The Committee charged with the duty of inquiring as to the propriety of placing the tunnel in the hands of a commission had its first meeting today, but nothing was done beyond effecting an organization.

STATE LIBRARY.

Speaker NILES introduced in the House today a bill providing for an annual appropriation of $2,000, for five years, for the purchase of additional books for the State Library. At the date of the last report, in October, the Library contained 18,145 volumes, of which 13,839 volumes belong to the Law Department. The number of volumes added last year was 531.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Both Houses have passed a resolution instructing our Senators and Representatives in Congress to urge the passage of a law making Jersey City a port of entry. A resolution was also passed favoring the appropriation by Congress of the sum of $800,000 for the erection in this City of a Government building for accommodation of the United States Court, Post-office, Pension Agent and other Federal officials.

A supplement to the Jersey City Charter, introduced in the House today, authorizes the Police Commissioners to increase the force by fifty men, and confers upon the Board the powers of a Board of Excise.

A General Railroad law is shortly to be introduced, and it is rumored that two of the large corporations of the State—the New-Jersey Central and the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western—will favor its passage.

SOLDIERS' CHILDREN'S HOME.

One of the most useful and patriotic institutions sustained by New-Jersey is the Soldiers' Children's Home, located in this city. The Home has a fine site, with ample grounds, and a building complete with all modern appointments, the whole being managed by a directory of ladies resident here. The Home had under its care during last year 252 children. Of these 7 have been returned to their homes, or otherwise provided for; 30 have been removed by their parents or guardians; 6 have been adopted by benevolent persons, and 4 have died. The present number of children is 200, of whom 125 are boys; 17 are entire orphans, 16 have both parents living, 160 have mothers only, and 8 only have fathers who are disabled by wounds or otherwise. Only four counties of the State are without representatives in the Home.

RAILWAY INVESTIGATION.

Speaker NILES will introduce in the House, to-morrow, a resolution for a committee of seven to investigate the lease of the United Railways to the Pennsylvania Central, and whether said lease impairs the right reserved by the State to purchase the property of such companies at cost in 1889. The Committee will have power to send for persons and papers, and inquire into all the particulars of the negotiations for the lease. This resolution is important and likely to create commotion. The State owns a large amount of stock in these roads, which gives rise to the proposed investigation.

AMUSEMENTS.

Dramatic.

AFFAIRS AT WOOD'S MUSEUM.

The drama of "On Hand" was reproduced at Wood's Museum on Monday evening. It was acted with most satisfying results some months ago at the same house, and the signal success of its later performance might, on that account, have been predicted. "On Hand," in which Mr. JOHNNY THOMPSON assumes the leading part, is a sensational drama from the pen, or rather from the work-bench, of Mr. MCCLOSKEY. Having chosen for the principal character a sort of *deus ex machinâ*, the dramatist taxes his imagination to place him under circumstances where an unusual display of activity and versatility will be elicited. Mr. THOMPSON has many rôles in "On Hand," the title and key-word of which will easily be recognized as a democratic "duke's motto;" and he fills them with much theatrical impressiveness. Monday hundreds of intended spectators were unable to obtain admission into Wood's, and the applause which was bestowed upon the entertainment showed that it delighted the audience.

Musical.

TO-NIGHT'S ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The season of opera bouffe at Lina Edwin's Theatre is nearing its close. This evening, however, can be almost considered a first night. "Les Brigands" will be brought out for the first time since its run, several months since, at the Grand Opera-house. Mlle. AIMEE will, of course, represent *Fiorella*, and M. NOE *Falsacappa*. The part of *Fragoletto* has been assigned to an artist who has just been added to the company.... "Don Juan" will be sung this evening at the Stadt....A concert, varied by recitations, will be given at Chickering Hall this evening.

ENGLISH OPERA IN BOSTON.

Mme. PAREPA-ROSA and her company sang "Un Ballo in Maschera," in English, at the Boston Theatre, on Monday evening. Mme. ROSA was *Amelia*, Mme. VAN ZANDT *Oscar*, and Mr. CASTLE *Richard*. The performance was exceedingly successful, Mme. VAN ZANDT bearing off a large share of the honors of the night.

Miscellaneous.

"MARK TWAIN'S" LECTURE.

"Mark Twain" lectures at Steinway Hall, this evening, under the auspices of the Mercantile Library Association. His subject is "Roughing It."

Water-Color Painting.

On all sides we hear the coming exhibition of water-color paintings promises to eclipse anything of the kind which has hitherto taken place in New-York. Upward of 400 first-class works have been forwarded to the Academy of Design, where the exhibition is to be held. We are glad to hear of this impetus given to water-color art, for we must acknowledge that hitherto "water-colors" have not attained that high position with us which they have enjoyed for so many years past in the older countries of Europe. It is high time that the public of the United States, who have extended such unlimited patronage upon oil-colors, should now turn their attention to this most elegant and refined branch of art. We wish every success to the exhibition and the culture of water-color painting among our people. The art is chaste, permanent and beautiful.

THE FINE ARTS.

"The Sixth Day of Creation," by Gustave Brion—"The Crucifixion," by J. L. Gerome.

Two important pictures by two French artists of great, but of very different merit, have recently come to this country, and are now to be seen at Goupil's gallery, on the corner of Twenty-second-street and the Fifth-avenue. Gustave Brion and J. L. Gerome are, both of them, well known to lovers of pictures in this country, where, thanks to the enterprise and taste of M. Knoedler, all their principal works have been exhibited, together with those of nearly all their countrymen who have gained distinction within the last twenty years. The two pictures by these artists which have been added to the collection since Friday last, are, neither of them, new. Brion's picture was painted in 1866 and exhibited in the French Salon of 1867, and Gerome's "Crucifixion," or, as it was styled in the catalogue, "Jerusalem," was one of the notable contributions to the Salon of 1868, where, however, it divided the interest of the public with his "Execution of Marshal Ney," called, in the catalogue, "7 Dec., 1815, neuf heures du matin." Neither of these pictures, to our thinking, will do much to advance the reputation of its author. Neither subject is one that we should have expected its painter to have chosen, and neither is sufficiently well treated to justify the departure from those habits of thought and execution with which the names of these two painters are associated. Indeed, if it were not for the official statement of their authorship, or for the well-known signatures appended to these canvases, we should not have known to whom to ascribe them. Brion is distinguished for the simplicity and strength and truthfulness with which he treats subjects drawn from the homely life of the French peasantry—"Twelfth-Night in Alsace," "The Reading of the Bible, a Protestant Interior in Alsace," "A Protestant Marriage in Alsace,"—these are the titles of some of his pictures, and it is in such subjects that he excels. A picture of considerable merit, exhibited by him in the Salon of 1870, "A Funeral in Venice," hangs in the same gallery at Goupil's with the earlier work which has called forth these remarks, but, though it gives us a better idea of his talent than the more pretentious picture, it does not do him justice. No modern painter, with whose pictures we are acquainted, excepting Edouard Frere, has shown himself so fully in sympathy with the peasant life of France as Brion, and yet he can hardly be compared with Frere, for not only are their styles very different, but Frere's peasants are poorer than Brion's, and they are Catholics, while Brion's are Protestants—two points which, as they are fully felt and most sympathetically expressed by either artist, result for us in very different works. Edouard Frere, Charles Marchal, Gustave Brion, and Jean-Francois Millet, with, perhaps, Jules Breton, are the names of a group of painters who have set before us, in the style of masters, the whole sweet, sad pastoral of French peasant life, and made us all sharers in its joys and griefs. Never, since the days of Theocritus, has any peasant life been so poetically, and yet so truly, painted; perhaps because there has never been another peasant life so capable of being truly painted without losing any of its poetic charm. And, as we have said, no one of this group of artists has approached the subjects which this phase of life offers at every turn, with more affectionate sympathy, with a more sensitive apprehension of its artistic capabilities, and with greater power to express, with truth of color and drawing, what he sees, than Gustave Brion. It is, therefore, with regret that we see him entering a field where the greatest men have failed, and must, from the very nature of the subject, have failed, and which is at any rate unsuited to the temper of our time. As no man has seen God at any time, so no man can hope to satisfy us by any attempt to suggest his likeness. Raphael, indeed, and Michael Angelo painted pictures in which God is represented in the act of creation, but there is this excuse, this justification, for them, that they painted these subjects in their places in series of pictures representing the whole Bible History; they could not very well be omitted, and the artists did the best they could with them. Raphael, too, in his "Vision of Ezekiel," painted, as well as his imagination could enable him to do it, the Vision of the Almighty, clearly described in mystic involutions of speech by the captive prophet, but nobly beautiful as is the famous little picture, it must be admired on other grounds than as being a satisfactory representation of what Ezekiel saw. The most that in our judgment can be said for Brion's "Sixth Day of Creation," is that it is painted with dignity of feeling, and that it shows study and learning, while, owing perhaps, to the drapery and complexion and beard of the figure being so nearly that of the clouds on which he floats—the lines, also, rolling and whirling with them—the figure seems really to float, and does not offend us as do so many figures represented in the air, by the way in which it defies the force of gravitation.

We are unable to speak more favorably of Gerome's picture, in which he also seems to have been seeking out strange paths, and walks in them like a stranger. Here for the first time we encounter him on the field of landscape, and we do not recognise any capacity in him for painting it. Gerome is an undoubted master, and so individual a man that nothing he can paint can be wholly wanting in interest; but in this picture he has come as near to being uninteresting as ever we knew him. We remember that some years ago a friend who had just returned from Paris told us how on visiting Gerome he had found him in his court-yard actively engaged, assisted by his man in setting up certain sticks, to study the way in which their shadows fell, preparatory to painting a picture of the crucifixion in which the crosses should not appear, but only their shadows. The announcement could not promise any pleasure; it looked as if the artist were seeking for a sensation; as if his true dramatic power were forsaking him. His "Execution of Marshal Ney" assured us that he was as strong as ever; his "Promenade de Harem" told us that his wonderful power of representing beautifully and truly what he saw, was unbroken, and we accepted the "Jerusalem" as the by-play of a man of talent who must sometimes be allowed to relax his bow. Many a man of talent, many a man of genius, even, mistakes his powers, and it is nothing remarkable if Gerome—whose power admits of no question—has for once painted a picture not equal to his known ability. Landscape painting was never his strong point, though in several of his pictures he has shown that he can make landscape a valuable accessory. This picture is in reality a landscape. Jerusalem, seen from the supposed site of Calvary, as we have seen it, was called simply "Jerusalem" in the catalogue of the salon. It has none of the qualities that entitle it to a place among the great, or even among the remarkable landscape paintings of our day, and it has but little historical value, as it is not the Jerusalem of today, but a restoration of the city in its old-time aspect. Altogether it is feebly painted; the sky is without terror, without grandeur even; the figures introduced are puppets, unmoved by the scene in which they have been actors, and unaffected by the supernatural threatenings of nature that follow it, while even nature herself seems to feel but languidly her own convulsion, and not to know how to keep her sun from his old trick of casting strong shadows, though she has done her best to darken him. The subject of the picture makes trifling out of place, else we could easily be moved to trifle, for the artist has done little to make us look seriously on a scene the most awful and sacred that can be set before Christians. Yet it cannot have been the will that was wanting, for he went to the Holy Land, we believe, expressly to paint this picture. No; he has failed only because he has attempted a subject demanding great imaginative power, and great imaginative power Gerome never has given evidence that he possessed.

Fire in Canal-Street.

At 12½ o'clock this morning, a fire occurred on the second floor of the building, No. 390 Canal-street, corner of Broadway, occupied by Mealio & Co., hatters. The first floor of the building is occupied by the United States Express Company and the Western Union Telegraph Company, and the building belongs to the Bruce estate. The aggregate damage will not exceed $1,000.

Manhattan Commandery Ball.

The largest gathering at any ball of this season was that of last night at the annual ball of Manhattan Commandery Knights Templar, at the Academy of Music. The hall was decorated with American flags and the banners and mottoes of the Order. The array of Sir Knights present in glittering uniforms, with swords and plumed hats, was immense. Among the gentlemen well known to the order were Gen. Charles Roome, E. G. W.; Sir Knights Robert Macoy, G. E. G. C.; J. V. Mattison, P. G. C. of New-Jersey; John L. Young, P. G. W. G. C. of Pennsylvania; T. H. B. Radway, G. S. B. of New-Jersey; J. B. Borden, D. G. C. G. C. of New-Jersey; F. G. [illegible] of New-York. From Connecticut, there were W. Storer, G. C.; S. S. Thompson, D. G. C.; Nathan Dickinson, G. G.; H. Woodward, G. S. W.; H. W. Lyons, G. S. B., and twenty-two visiting Sir Knights. E. C. Burdsey, E. C. St. Elmo Commandery, Meriden, Conn., and twenty Sir Knights, together with a number from Baltimore and other cities.

HOUSEKEEPING, ITS CARES AND EXPENSES.

Epicure's Receipt.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am quite sure that many of your lady readers will be willing to unite with me in requesting your correspondent, "Epicure," to send us, forthwith, his wife's recipe for the "delicious" breakfast dish called "scrapple." To make a pleasing variety for the morning meal, and at the same time to practice economy, is, I am sure, a perplexing question with many prudent housekeepers.

A READER OF THE TIMES.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 23, 1872.

A Growl from a Bachelor.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

"Germania" is right in stating that a wife is a luxury. Our laws giving women unusual and special privileges and rights have made them so extravagant in spending money, and so useless for household work, that they have become spendmates instead of helpmates. Not one of my young American friends who have married since last eight years is doing well; they are all clerks yet, and will remain so as long as their wives spend every cent for them. One who had saved $2,000, before marriage, has now not a cent in the bank, although his salary is $1,200.

So long as American mothers insist on bringing up their daughters as useless dolls, just so long will it be unsafe for a young man to marry such daughters, and, if he values his prospects in life, he will let them severely alone. When helpmates are once more to be found, then only will it be safe to assume the risk of marriage. I, for one, totally refuse to marry at present, although well able to do so, if a worthy, economical helpmate could be found, and the bad laws now ruling marriage be repealed, so as once more to clothe the husband with the right to rule at home, and regulate the household expenses according to common sense instead of the whim of a badly brought-up wife.

Yours, respectfully,

VATERLAND.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 23, 1872.

A Good Answer to a Growler.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent "Germania" writes that one reason for his living well on his salary of $1,200 is that he does not have the expensive luxury of a wife.

It seems to be a common mistake with young men to regard wives as luxuries, which they hope to purchase when in a position to do so. In that case it naturally follows that they regard them as expensive. Now that is the wrong idea entirely. No doubt there are women who look upon marriage as merely a means of being well provided for, but such are in the minority. The greater portion of American girls are willing to be helpmates to the men they love. If "Germania" will get a wife of the right kind he will find this to be the case.

YANKEE, (Married.)

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 22, 1872.

A Lesson for the Extravagant.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Were it not ludicrous in the extreme to affect sorrow for the sufferings of your correspondent with an income of five thousand dollars a year, growing out of the high prices for articles of daily consumption, I should—and so would the vast working population of the country—mourn with four-fold painfulness over the still more terrible sufferings of that other weeping Jeremiah of the 22d inst., "A Sufferer," who complains and bewails with still more bitterness, the misery of his fate, that, even with an annual income of $10,000, with a house of his own to boot, and no children, and while living very inexpensively, too, he can save nothing.

Your paper has at least recently richly earned the support of vast numbers of earnest, honest, intelligent and patriotic working men, members of that class from which springs all the wealth and patriotism, in the main, of all communities, and especially that of ours. Let me now call for your sympathy and that of the public for a reform that shall lessen the [illegible] of the City, reducing these so that the family may be inspired with hope, and the children of the hard worked population be surrounded with healthful space and conditions; and then society need not mourn although fifteen hundred dollars were the average income of your suffering correspondents and the members of their class.

I, Sir, am glad to be able to spend upon a family of seven beside myself, suddenly thrown upon me for support, at the age of sixty-five, the sum of *one thousand annually*, without the back ground of a house of my own, even, to live in, or any surety of any permanent income withal to cheer or sustain me. Why not call for a law to limit the percentage of rent to ten per cent. upon the tax valuation of rentable property, in lieu of lamentations that are ludicrous?

W. J. Y.

Another Request for an Economical Receipt.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you, for your lady readers, ask "Epicure," whose letter appears in today's issue, to give us, through your columns, the recipe for "scrapple," or "scrappel," as used by the "good lady who has charge of his household"? Let me express to you how warmly the women of New-York appreciate your efforts in the work of reform, and the noble stand of our excellent DAILY TIMES in regard to the Ring frauds. It is our earnest prayer that you may be prospered in the cause of the oppressed, and upholding the right, and we will help you.

A CONSTANT READER.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, Tuesday, Jan. 23, 1872.

PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.

Appointment of a Full List of Delegates from Georgia—They are Instructed to Vote for the Renomination of President Grant.

The Republican State Central Committee, of Georgia, held a meeting in Atlanta on Thursday, Jan. 18, and selected the following delegates to the National Republican Convention, which meets in Philadelphia June 5:

For the State at large—Hon. Benjamin Conley, Hon. O. A. Lochrane, Hon. Foster Blodgett, Hon. F. P. Robb.

First Congressional District—Hon. T. G. Campbell, Sr., Dr. J. J. Waring.

Second District—Hon. J. E. Blount, Hon. L. C. Jones.

Third District—Hon. J. S. Bigby, Hon. J. B. Griffin.

Fourth District—Hon. T. J. Speer, Hon. George Wallace.

Fifth District—Hon. E. Tweedy, W. H. Harrison.

Sixth District—Hon. John A. Wimpy, Hon. S. A. Darnell.

Seventh District—Col. William L. Scruggs, Hon. A. L. Harris.

Supplemental delegation in case additional districts are allowed representation—Hon. W. E. Bell, Hon. James Fitzpatrick, Hon. R. H. Whitney, Hon. John H. Deveaux.

Mr. Blodgett declined to serve as Delegate at Large, and Hon. Josiah R. Parrott was elected in his stead. The delegates were empowered to appoint their alternates, and the Chairman of the Committee was authorized to call a convention to nominate electors, to be held in Atlanta subsequent to July 1. The following resolution was offered and adopted:

Resolved, That we hereby approve and indorse the Administration of President Grant, and congratulate the country upon the eminent success of his foreign and financial policy, while in the affairs of the nation at home he has shown wisdom, prudence, and moderation; and we hereby instruct our delegation to urge his renomination upon the Convention, and use all honorable efforts to secure it as the first, last, and only choice of the Republican Party of Georgia.

Stokes in Prison—The Prisoner Confident of the Result of His Trial—His Appearance and Surroundings.

A reporter who is personally acquainted with Edward S. Stokes, visited him in the Tombs yesterday. Having been provided with a return ticket, he crossed the court-yard and was admitted to the second tier, where a keeper indicated Stokes' cell, on the west side, in front of which several ladies were at the time standing talking with the prisoner. When the ladies stepped aside a conversation ensued, in which Stokes said: "You newspaper men are all wrong about my case. When it comes to trial you will see I have one of the strongest cases to present you ever heard of. (With a smile)—I have no more fears of the result than you have. I am confident I will get out of it. That Erie gang is working against me. It is one of the worst the world ever knew, and the head of it is an astute villain—that little Jay Gould. They seem to have the newspapers, though I don't know how they can secure their influence."

REPORTER—When will your case come to trial?

STOKES—Well, really, I don't know. John Graham, my chief counsel, is very sick, and when he will be able to go on with the preparation of it I, of course, cannot tell. I hope he will soon be better, however. But (with a smile of confidence) don't fear any anxiety about the result.

During the interview Stokes stood leaning against the jamb of the doorway, shaving a quill tooth-pick with a penknife, and holding in his mouth an unlighted cigar. He talked confidently, and seemed very much at ease.

Stokes is to be brought up today at the Court of Oyer and Terminer to plead to the indictment charging him with the murder of James Fisk, Jr.

THE CONCERT-SALOONS.

The Proprietors Arraigned [illegible]—The Places Open Last Night, and the Girls in Attendance—Capt. Mount Visits Other Saloons in His District.

The proprietors of the Broadway concert-saloons who were arrested by Capt. John J. Mount, of the Fourteenth Precinct Police on Monday night, as already published in THE TIMES, were arraigned before Justice Dowling, at the Tombs, yesterday, and held to bail in $1,000 each, for trial at the Special Sessions. The proprietors of the "Canterbury" had the "cheek" to call upon Superintendent Kelso yesterday, and asked permission to reopen the establishment, but the Superintendent informed them that they would do so at their peril, as he would order their arrest again if they opened the place on the same plan. The proprietors left, threatening to sue out an injunction against Superintendent Kelso, restraining him from interfering with their business. Last evening the three saloons were open as usual, however, and their lights and transparencies as brilliant and enticing as before the raid of the Police, which had acted as an excellent advertisement. The throngs around the doors were more numerous than ever, as the excitement of the previous evening had drawn to the spot a crowd of curiosity-seekers, anxious to see what would be the effect of the raid. The notorious "Canterbury" saloon was thronged with men and women, but the "pretty waiter-girls" were not on duty at the tables, but sat around chatting with their friends, while the liquors were served by boys. They all wore their hoods and street dresses. The bands of music were in full blast, and the bars apparently doing a more active business than ever. The same was the case with the "Oriental" saloon, but the "Assembly Rooms" were comparatively deserted. The waiter-girls did not seem to be at all disheartened by the recent events, but judging from their conversation, rather enjoyed the novelty of the thing. Although the transparencies announced that "ladies" attended, in "Caucasian" and "Turkish" costumes, nothing of the sort was to be seen, the tights and tinsel being left in the background for the present. The other saloons in the neighborhood, which had not received the benefit of this advertisement, were quiet and comparatively deserted. The women were not at work waiting upon customers, and visitors were few.

During the evening Capt. Mount visited several of the concert saloons in his district to see if the raid had had the effect of stopping indecent exhibitions. The first place visited was the "Dew Drop Inn," a low, vile place in Broadway, below Spring-street. The place was quite deserted, but several young girls, *habitués* of the establishment, sat about and waited at the tables, clad in their street costume and wearing their hats. Capt. Mount ordered the concert saloon proprietor to send the girls away, and his orders were complied with.

The next place visited was the "Eureka Garden," immediately adjoining the "Dew Drop Inn." This is nominally an eating saloon with female waiters, and the proprietor protested against Police interference, on the ground that the girls were bona fide waiters. The Captain informed this man that as long as the girls pursued their legitimate calling, they would not be disturbed, but warned him against allowing any lewd or indecent behavior in the place.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Connecticut Republican State Convention meets in Hartford today.

The New-Jersey State Temperance Alliance will meet in Trenton to-morrow.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania has voted to adjourn *sine die* on the 26th of March next.

Today is the time set for the Missouri Liberal Republican State Convention in Jefferson City.

Ex-Gov. Thomas Bragg, of North Carolina, the Attorney-General of the Confederate States, died in Raleigh, on Sunday morning last, aged sixty-one years.

Col. James Starr has declined to run as an independent candidate for the Senate of Pennsylvania in the Fourth District of that State, and favors the election of Col. McClure, the Republican Reform candidate.

Charles A. White, long a leading Democrat in Kennebec County, Maine, a candidate for State Senator, and member of the National Democratic Convention, has recently abandoned his life-long associates and joined the Republican Party.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Gen. Cabral has organized a new provisional Government for San Domingo.

The Erie View Hotel, near Binghamton, N. Y., was burned down Monday evening.

Albert E. Getchell, dealer in hats, cut his throat in Boston, Monday evening.

Harrison Patrick, a noted Kuklux, has been captured.

Gen. Rosecrans denies that he is in favor of a filibustering attempt to annex Mexico.

The President of the Transvaal Republic (Africa) has resigned.

The eighth annual meeting of the State Working Men's Association convened at Albany yesterday.

Von Soldatenkowf, Commissioner from Russia to visit American prisons, is in Minnesota.

The Boston Board of Trade have asked for a regular weekly mail from that port to Liverpool.

The great Story oil-farm suit, at Erie, Penn., was yesterday decided in favor of the plaintiff, who got a verdict of $21,666.

The rag warehouse of Klauber, Jacobs & Co., in St. Louis, was burned Monday night; loss $12,000.

The annual convocation of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of this State will be held at Albany on Feb. 6.

The excitement still continues in Manitoba over the discovery of gold in Peace River district, over 600 miles from Fort Edmonton.

A deserter from Fort Pembina, Red River, was recently frozen to death eight miles north of that point.

The Tichborne case continues to attract a large share of public attention. The claimant's chances are evidently growing weaker.

A reward of $15,000 has been offered for arrest and conviction of the Trenton bank burglars.

Owing to the thaw 3,000 ice-men have stopped work on the Hudson River. Only half the crop has been gathered.

Gen. Guzman Blanco, in Venezuela, is besieging San Fernandino de Apurey, in hopes of capturing the entire revolutionary army.

John G. Stevens, Civil Engineer and Superintendent of the Delaware and Raritan Canal, has resigned.

Eighteen thousand persons will attend the Thanksgiving services at St. Paul's Cathedral, London.

Mr. E. B. Williams, Liberal member of the British Parliament, will make a brief visit to the United States.

The steamer *Havana*, from New-Orleans and Key West, has been quarantined at Havana for small-pox.

Dennis Shea, at Manchester, N. H., yesterday, killed his wife with a flat-iron, and then cut his own throat, dying instantly.

The remains of Gen. Halleck reached Cincinnati about 9 o'clock last evening on the way to Jersey City.

Rich discoveries continued to be made in the African diamond fields. Among others two diamonds had been found of 1,000 carats each.

The San Francisco Board of Supervisors will not purchase the Spring Valley Water works for that city.

The bill for a General Railroad law passed a third reading in the Massachusetts Senate yesterday.

Col. B. F. Washington, (formerly Mayor of Sacramento,) Collector of the Port of San Francisco, is dead.

The Wisconsin Assembly have adopted a resolution today requesting their Representatives in Congress to use every effort to procure the passage of the Postal Telegraph bill.

The Richmond, Ind., gas-works exploded last night. No lives lost. The accident was caused by changing the purifier. Loss about $10,000.

The African Mail steam-packet *Macgregor Laird*, was recently driven ashore in a gale on the Guinea coast. The passengers and crew were saved.

The Spanish National Cortes met yesterday, when Señor Herrara, Ministerial candidate for President, was defeated. This defeat will probably lead to Ministerial changes.

Attempted Murder.

At 11 o'clock last night while Ignatius Herrold, aged nineteen, of No. 1,106 Second-avenue, was passing through Fifty-eighth-street, near Second-avenue, he was accosted by a stranger, who called him by name. When Ignatius turned about the stranger fired a pistol at him, the ball passing through the fleshy part of his right arm, causing a severe wound. The would-be murderer then escaped. Herrold was attended by Dr. Swan and taken to his home.

CONNECTICUT.

Preparations for the Republican State Convention Today.

Indications that the Present State Ticket will be Renominated—Decided Indorsement of President Grant—The Delegates to be Left Untrammeled.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 23.—Delegates from all parts of this State are already here to attend the State Republican Convention which meets to-morrow morning to nominate a full State ticket and elect Connecticut delegates to the Philadelphia Presidential Convention, which meets in June next. A very earnest feeling is manifested as to some of the business which will come before the members to-morrow. As to the State ticket, it is conceded that Gov. Jewell and all the other incumbents of State offices will be again presented for suffrage, with the possible exception of Col. Appelman, Secretary of State, who is understood to decline another term. For this place New-London County presents two candidates, in Gen. Harland and Capt. Tibbets, both stanch Republicans and popular men, the rivalry of whose friends creates the only division of sentiment among the delegates as to the State ticket. Even this probably will not appear in the Convention, as, notwithstanding the declination of Col. Appleman, he is likely to be nominated with the rest of the ticket, and to not refuse to accept, in accordance with the time-honored custom of Republicans.

A caucus of the delegates was held to-night, at which Gen. Pratt presided. The condition as well as the sentiments of the party in the State were very fairly presented during the proceedings. Judging from the expressions of opinion by representative Republicans from all parts of the State, it is safe to say that the sentiment of Connecticut is overwhelmingly in favor of President Grant.

Several speakers spoke in the highest terms of the present National Administration, and declared their belief that it would be continued by the renomination and re-election of President Grant. There was also a general expression of opinion that the delegates to the National Convention should be selected from among the most eminent and trusted members of the party, and they should be sent there untrammeled by any resolution to control their action. If the sentiments of a large majority of the delegates should prevail in the Convention to-morrow, as there is no reason to doubt that they will, the Connecticut delegates to the Philadelphia Convention will be zealous Grant men, left free to vote for anybody else in the unlikely contingency of their choosing to do so. It was very evident, even to the most superficial observer of popular feeling who watched the proceedings to-night, that the reckless assaults made of late upon Gen. Grant have strengthened rather than lessened his hold upon the affections of the people.

As to prospects of the State party in the coming contest, they are considered equal if not superior to last year, notwithstanding an element of weakness to Republicans is presented in the fact that a third ticket is in the field as nominees of the Temperance and Labor Reform Party. This movement has, however, apparently fallen still-born, and is hardly considered in calculating the chances of the contest. What little effect it may have in drawing votes from Republicans is more than offset by the destruction of the Tammany Ring, which had crept across the border, and through Woodward and other tools of Tweed, had debauched to some extent the politics of Connecticut. Democrats of this State must win this year, if at all, without the help of money stolen from the tax-payers of New-York, and this matter being referred to in caucus, it was generally agreed that without such help they could not win.

Mr. Brandagee, of New-London, in addressing the caucus, said the exposure of Tammany in New-York had shown the frugal people of Connecticut, who had sometimes been called mean and parsimonious, what Democracy really is, and they would not be apt to want the article, thus striking the key note of the campaign, and showing how invaluable to the Republican Party in other States has been the battle for reform fought in New-York. Another possible element of weakness dropped out in the caucus in the rivalry of respective friends of Gen. Joseph R. Hawley and Hon. O. S. Ferry for United States Senator, to be elected by the next Legislature. Speeches were made in favor of both gentlemen, but the general sentiment of delegates was that the question was one with which the Convention has nothing to do. The present duty of the party is to secure a Legislature that can elect a Republican to the Senate without reference to the individual, and there is little danger that this friendly rivalry will have any bad effect.

As a whole the prospects of the party are considered good, although there is no disposition to deny that the contest will be close. The session of the Convention promises to be entirely harmonious. Chas. Parker, of Meriden, will probably be temporary Chairman, and Hon. August Brandagee, of New-London, who spoke so sensibly of Tammany, in the caucus, will probably be permanent President. He is an earnest, unflinching Grant man. As to delegates to Philadelphia, nothing is yet settled.

Connecticut always selects by Congressional districts, and among the names mentioned for delegates at large are Gov. Jewell, Gen. Hawley, Senator Buckingham, Mr. Brandagee and Mr. Parker. The first is understood to decline, and Gen. Hawley does not desire the position. Senator Buckingham is a delegate to the State Convention from Norwich, and would have been its President had his duties as Chairman of the Senate Custom-house Committee permitted him to attend.

C.

THE REFORM MOVEMENT.

Important Meeting of the Committee of Seventy.

An important meeting of the Committee of Seventy was held last night, Hon. William F. Havemeyer presiding. A letter and a telegram, received from Hon. Edward Salomon, who is in Albany, were read by the Vice-Chairman, Mr. James M. Brown and Hon. Samuel B. Ruggles. Gov. Salomon announces that the Committee on Cities and Villages of Senate and House will hear arguments on the Charter of the Committee of Seventy on Thursday night.

The following members of the Committee announced that they would go to Albany on Thursday morning: James M. Brown, Vice-Chairman; Jackson S. Schultz, Samuel B. Ruggles, Benjamin B. Sherman, Samuel D. Babcock, Joseph J. O'Donohue, William H. Neilson, Robert Hoe, Frederick Schack, Isaac H. Bailey, Col. E. Gano Dunn, Albert Klamroth, James M. Halsted, Isaac H. Bailey, Joseph B. Varnum, Joseph H. Choate and others. Hon. William F. Havemeyer and Jonathan Sturges will also go to Albany, if possible. After a brief discussion of the present condition of City affairs, the following resolutions, (unmistakable in meaning,) were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the representatives of this Committee in Albany be instructed to protest against the passage by the Senate of the bill recently adopted by the Assembly, constituting a Board of Audit, of which the Commissioner of Public Works and the President of the Board of Aldermen are made members—for the reason that the present incumbents of these offices are holding the same temporarily, pending the adoption of a new charter, whereby it is to be hoped that, in the interests of reform, the appointing power will be vested in better hands.

Resolved, That in our judgment the time has not yet arrived for the auditing of any bills against the City, except such as relate to pay rolls and other matters of great urgency, as the light which will be thrown upon our Municipal affairs by legislative investigation will greatly facilitate the adjustment and liquidation of all other claims against the City Treasury.

These resolutions were telegraphed to Gov. Salomon, in Albany, last night. The attention of the Committee was called to the fact that, through inadvertence, words got into the printed copy of the charter of the Committee empowering the Board of Aldermen to fix the salaries of school commissioners, trustees and inspectors. The words were stricken out. Gov. Salomon was telegraphed accordingly. The Committee adjourned, after some stirring remarks of the Chairman on the resolutions adopted and printed above.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. Sophia Davenport, Actress.

A Washington telegram announces the sudden death of Mrs. Sophia Davenport, the mother of Mrs. J. M. Lander, the well-known actress, widow of Gen. F. W. Lander. Mrs. Davenport was born in England, and was brought up for the stage, her mother being an actress. She married Mr. T. D. Davenport, a Scottish barrister, who adopted the stage for his profession, and succeeded the elder Kean in the management of the Richmond Theatre. After a great success in this country with his daughter, the youthful Jean Margaret, he died at Cincinnati, in July, 1851, at the age of fifty years. Since then Mrs. Davenport has been the constant companion of her daughter, and but recently returned with her from a professional tour to California. They had just taken up their residence in the house purchased by Mrs. Lander in Washington. The death of Mrs. Davenport will be a severe loss to her talented daughter.

Gravel—A Rival to Mr. Husted.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In response to Mr. Husted's statement in the Assembly, yesterday, I will simply say I shall be pleased to enter into a contract to supply the Central Park Commissioners with the same quality of gravel they used last year, at any dock they may designate upon the North River, for the sum of $1 50 per cubic yard, and give bonds for its faithful performance.

Attempts were made last season to supply them upon as favorable terms, but they were unsuccessful. Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

W. A. CUMMINGS.

No. 41, Clermont-avenue, Brooklyn, Tuesday, Jan. 23, 1872.

A Horrible Death.

Shortly after 10½ o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the three-story frame building No. 142 Pearl-street, Brooklyn, owned and occupied by an aged woman named Mrs. Lucy A. Williams. When the Police forced an entrance the woman was found lying in the hallway of the basement, burned to a crisp. Her body was conveyed to the Station-house. The building, valued at $3,000, was entirely destroyed. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Savings Bank Policies.

LIFE INSURANCE AS IT SHOULD BE.

The Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company will shortly be ready to issue policies on approved lives, payable to the party himself when he reaches a certain age, which is never to exceed seventy-five, or to his representative on his previous death; with certain important benefits never before conceded by any company.

1. The policy will contain a *positive stipulation* of an equitable and definite surrender value, which may be withdrawn in CASH at the end of any policy year, or it may remain with the Company, drawing an annual interest of never less than four per cent., and as much more than five per cent. *for a complete year*, as the average interest of the Company's investments in its preceding fiscal year has exceeded six per cent.

2. To every such policy will be attached a table analyzing the premium per $1,000 insured by it into three distinct parts for each year of its possible existence: First, the *margin* provided for expenses and to meet possible death-claims in excess of those expected; second, the advance *normal cost of the insurance* to be done by the Company, in each year, or what the policy will have to contribute in advance to meet the normal yearly death-claims on other policies; third, the *self-insurance deposit*, or reserve, which is to be accumulated at four per cent., and is applicable only to the claim on the policy itself, whenever that occurs.

Besides these particulars, the table will give, first, the present value at the beginning of each year of all the further insurance to be done by the Company on the policy, called the *insurance value*, according to which expenses will be assessed on this class of policies; second, the *surrender charge*; and, third, the stipulated *cash surrender value* at the close of each policy year.

The obvious advantage of the surrender value stipulation is, that it gives the policy a tangible value, recognizable in the money market, which no policy without it ever had or could have.

The advantage of the appended table is, that by means of it the policy-holder can always know whether he is fairly dealt with in regard to surrender or surplus. For, though no dividend or return of surplus will be guaranteed, still, after two full annual premiums are paid, the party will be entitled to receive, on the payment of his next premium, any surplus that may have arisen on his policy during its *previous* year, according to the experience of the Company, as to interest, actual cost of insurance, and the ratio of the working expenses to the insurance value of all its policies. These particulars being known from the Company's last annual fiscal statement, any holder of one of these savings bank policies can readily ascertain by resorting to the table attached to his policy, the exact amount of surplus to which, should he pay another premium, he will be entitled. This surplus, the Company confidently expects, will, on the average, prove a strong motive to the insured to continue the payment of premiums, should he continue to need insurance. But if he, unfortunately, should not be able to do so, the surrender value stipulation in his policy will enable him to borrow money on it outside of the Company, so as to keep it in force, if it has attained any considerable value, much beyond the extent secured under the "Massachusetts Non-forfeiture law," so-called.

The rates of premium and tables attached to the policies have been calculated by the Consulting Actuary of the Company, Elizur Wright, of Boston, formerly Insurance Commissioner of Massachusetts.

Rates and full particulars will be published for general distribution in a few weeks by the

KNICKERBOCKER LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE, NO. 161 BROADWAY.

—*Advertisement.*

Schuyler, Hartley & Graham,
19 JOHN-ST., AND 19 MAIDEN-LANE.
FINE CORAL SETS, INCLUDING BROOCHES, EAR-RINGS, PINS, &c.
ALSO,
SHELL JEWELRY IN GREAT VARIETY AT VERY LOW PRICES.

—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES will be published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers ready for mailing. Price, 5 cents.

It contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week and other interesting reading matter.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country for TWO DOLLARS a year. Five copies, $8; ten copies, $15; twenty copies, $25; and an extra copy to getter-up of club of ten or twenty subscribers.

Save Fifteen Dollars.—Buy the celebrated WILSON SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINE. The best in the world. Price $45. Sold on easy payments of $5 a month. Warranted for five years. A few good canvassers and agents wanted. Office and sales-room WILSON SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 707 Broadway, New-York.

A Card.—A respectable man of active business habits and familiar with agricultural affairs is wanted to assist in conducting and overseeing an enterprise of Christian benevolence in the country, not far from the City of New-York. Applications from persons of good Christian character, and of proved ability, may be made by letter to the undersigned,

W. A. MUHLENBERG, St. Luke's Hospital.

Solicitors of Insurance Wanted for this City and vicinity by the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn. Liberal terms given for new business. Apply at Branch Office, No. 153 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

Angell's Turkish Baths, Lexington-av., corner 25th-st.—Gentlemen day and night; ladies day and evening; best ventilation; highest temperature; best shampooing; no gratuities.

Maine's Portable Window Ventilator.—Fresh air, no draft; fits any window. Price, $3. Send for circular. UNDERHILL & CO., No. 85 Duane-st.

Wood Carpeting, Parquet Floors, No. 466 Broadway. An American invention, elegant, durable and economical.

New 7-octave Pianos, $290.—New Organs, $50 to $60. New Melodeons, $50, cash, for the Holidays. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

While a Soldier in the Late War, I was so materially benefited by the use of DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, that I regard it my duty to inform the public as to my experience. Through the exposure of camp life in very severe weather, I contracted a cold, which finally settled on my lungs, and, in consequence, the Surgeon discharged me as a consumptive. Soon after my arrival home I began to take JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, and in a short time thereafter I began to improve, so that in a few weeks I was enabled to go to my employment, farming. Frequently since I have used the EXPECTORANT in my family, for colds and coughs, and always obtained a satisfactory result. I therefore cannot hesitate to recommend this remedy for all colds, and for consumption in its earlier stages.—*William Barton, writing from Paragon, Mich.*

An Old Nurse for Children.—Don't fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething.

MARRIED.

LANSING—BUTTS.—On Monday evening, the 22d inst., by Rev. Dr. George J. Geer, JAMES ALLEN LANSING and MARY A., daughter of Charles Butts. No cards.

DIED.

APPENROTH.—On Monday, January 22, ANNA E. APPENROTH, wife of Lewis Appenroth, aged 22 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday the 24th inst., at 1 o'clock, from the Forty-fourth-street M. E. Church, corner of 44th-st. and 10th-av.

ADAMS.—On Monday, Jan. 22, 1872, suddenly, of congestive pneumonia, Mr. CHOWES ADAMS, in the 73d year of his age.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 150 West 42d-st., on Wednesday, 24th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

BABCOCK.—On Monday, 22d inst., in the 32d year of his age, Dr. NATHANIEL BABCOCK.

The friends of the family, also the members of Eureka Lodge No. 243 F. & A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 709 Broadway, on Wednesday, 24th inst., 10½ A. M. The remains will be taken to New-Haven for interment.

EUREKA LODGE, NO. 243 F. & A. M.—The members are hereby summoned to attend an emergent communication at the lodge-room, No. 594 Broadway, on Wednesday, 24th inst., at 10 A. M., for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our deceased brother, NATHANIEL BABCOCK. By order
GEORGE W. DILKS, W. M.
JOSEPH A. COOK, Secretary.

BOWDEN.—In Stratford, Conn., Jan. 21, Miss AMELIA J. BOWDEN, youngest daughter of the late Rev. John Bowden, D. D., formerly Professor in Columbia College.

BEDFORD.—At Glenham, N. Y., on Saturday, Jan. 20, EDWARD H. BEDFORD, in the 57th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Jan. 24, at 2 P. M.

BEAN.—In this City, Jan. 23, MARY, widow of Rev. Moses Bean, in the 90th year of her age.

Funeral services at her late residence, No. 110 West 22d-st., Thursday, Jan. 25, at 1 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends and those of her children and grandchildren are respectfully invited to attend without further notice. The interment will be at Woodlawn Cemetery, by 2½ o'clock train from 42d-st. station.

☞ New-Hampshire papers please copy.

CROSBY.—In Paterson, N. J., Tuesday morning, Jan. 23, PAULINA F. HATHORNE, wife of Henry B. Crosby.

Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, Jan. 25, at 1½ P. M., from her late residence, No. 164 Broadway, Paterson, N. J. Train leaves foot of Chambers-st. at 12 o'clock M.

DAYTON.—At Greenwich, Conn., on Monday, Jan. 22, DAVID DAYTON, in the 74th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, Wednesday, 24th, at 11 o'clock.

GROBECKER.—At Tremont, N. Y., on Tuesday, Jan. 23, 1872, ANNIE, only child of William and Sarah Jane Grobecker, aged 5 years and 15 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, at Tremont, N. Y., on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock. Trains leave 42d-st. and 4th-av. at 9½ A. M.

HALLECK.—The remains of the late Major-Gen. HENRY WAGER HALLECK, U. S. A., will be interred in Green-Wood Cemetery Thursday, Jan. 25. Services at Mortuary Chapel, Green-Wood, at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

NEWTON.—On Sunday, Jan. 21, TRUMAN C. NEWTON, in the 63d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 363 West 22d-st.

NEILLEY.—On Tuesday morning, Jan. 23, HENRIETTA A., youngest daughter of John H. and Wilhelmina B. Neilley, in her 5th year.

Funeral services at the residence of her parents, No. 122 West 21st-st., on Wednesday afternoon at 2½ o'clock.

STARR.—On Monday, Jan. 22, WILLIAM S. STARR, aged 37 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. [illegible] West 11th-st.

ATLANTIC LODGE No. 178, F. AND A. M.—The members are requested to meet at No. 225 West 11th-st., on Wednesday, 24th inst., at 12½ P. M., for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our deceased brother, William S. Starr. By order.
JAMES E. MORRISON, M.
CHAS. W. SY, Secretary.

SUTHERLAND.—On Monday morning, 22d January, Mr. WM. ALLEN SUTHERLAND, in the 57th year of his age.

His friends, and the friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the house of his father, No. 487 West 21st-st., on Wednesday, at 2½ P. M.

TAYLOR.—At San Francisco, Cal., 11th inst., WILLIAM JEFFERSON TAYLOR, formerly of this City.

WILLIAMSON.—At No. 22 Washington-place, in this City, Jan. 23, 1872, JAMES WILLIAMSON, late merchant of Wall-st., born in Edinburgh, Scotland, March 12, 1810.

Notice of the funeral services in the evening papers.

WRIGHT.—In this City, Tuesday, Jan. 23, SARAH B. WRIGHT, widow of Wm. Wright, aged 76 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services on Friday morning, at 11 o'clock, at her late residence, No. 150 East 30th-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE FOR FEBRUARY, 1872.

CONTENTS:

THE SCOTT CENTENARY AT EDINBURGH.

ILLUSTRATIONS.—Edinburgh Castle and the Scott Monument—Sir Walter Scott (from the Mask taken after Death)—Bronze Cast of the Head of Sir Walter Scott after Death—Medallion designed by Sir Noel Paton—Portal of the old Tolbooth, transferred to one of the Walls of Abbotsford—Key of the old Tolbooth when used as a Prison—The Entrance Hall, Abbotsford—Room in which Scott died—Drawing-room, Abbotsford—The Armory, Abbotsford—The old Tolbooth (Heart of Mid-Lothian)—Jock Gray, the Original of Davie Gellatley—"This is the Cat"—Tomb of Scott, Dryburgh Abbey; St. Catharine's Wheel, Dryburgh Abbey; Window in the Refectory.

HOLLAND AND THE HOLLANDERS. (Second Paper.)

ILLUSTRATIONS.—Diamond-cutting in Amsterdam—The Koh-i-noor; Before Recutting; Recut, Front View; Recut, Back View; Recut, side View—The Jews' Quarter—Scene in a Dutch Theatre—Human Draught-Horses—Entering a House in Broek—A Stable in Broek—Doorway of Peter's House—Dutch Woman carrying Stove—The Aanspreker.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.

ILLUSTRATIONS.—"And so remained, saying not a Word"—Visiting the Banker.

ENGLISH IN SCHOOL.

KING MIDAS' GRAND-DAUGHTER.

DAME NATURE.

OLD BOOKS IN NEW-YORK.

ILLUSTRATIONS.—Melanchthon, by Lucas Cranach—Extract (reduced) from Dürer's Triumphal Arch—Bilibald Pirkheimer, (Fac-simile of Cut by Tobias Stimmer, after Dürer)—The Emperor Maximilian (Extract from Dürer's Triumphal Car)—Initial Letter from the "Playing Boys" Alphabet—Ornaments of Pages (reduced) from Basle Books, about 1530—Initial I—Erasmus, by Deutsch, after Holbein—Boat propelled by Wheels (Fac-simile of a Wood-cut of 1532)—A Virginia Lady, by Vecellio, 1590—Mark of the Printer Sessa, of Venice, (from Astolfi.)

BUILDING A HOUSE WITH A TEA-CUP.

THE DAYS OF QUEEN ANNE.

A CURIOUS PREDICTION.

ILLUSTRATION.—Fac-simile of the Astrological Hieroglyphic of the Great Fire in London, Sept. 2, 1666, published by W. Lilly, in the year 1651.

THE GOLDEN LION OF GRANPERE. By ANTHONY TROLLOPE.

ILLUSTRATIONS.—Head-piece—"She was standing now close behind her Uncle, with both her hands upon his head"—After Supper—Head-piece.

THE PAY-ROLL OF CHRISTENDOM.

WEDDING PRESENTS.

THE STORY OF FRANCOISE. By KATHARINE S. MACQUOID.

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contains the latest returns from all the States and Territories of the Union of the elections held for all prominent political offices for the past year, with the votes for Governors, members of Congress and Presidents, by counties and towns, from 1856, presenting a most authentic and accurate table of figures—the only electoral returns, in fact, that can be relied upon by the statesman and politician, in predicting the result of the coming Congressional, Gubernatorial and Presidential canvass; giving, also, the State Government officers, the expiration of official terms, the political status of the several State Legislatures, the heads of the various Departments, Executive, Legislative, and Judicial; the composition, with brief sketches of the members, of the Senate and House of Representatives; the Standing Committees of both Houses; all the proclamations of the present Chief Magistrate; the various recent amendments to the Constitution; the names of the members of the late High Joint Commission, with the names of the Commissioners, Arbitrators and Umpires connected with the Geneva Conference, with the Great Britain and American Claims Commission, and the Mexican and Spanish Claims Commissions; full lists of the representatives of the United States at foreign Courts, and foreign Ambassadors, Consuls and Vice-Consuls in the United States, and where located; lists of Custom-house Collectors, &c. Under this head will also be found a table with the names of the Presidents of the United States, with their Cabinets, the names of the Chief Justices and heads of Departments from the formation of the Government to the present time, with the popular vote for all the Presidents from Washington to Grant. Under the head of

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POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe, during the week ending SATURDAY, Jan. 27, 1872, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY at 11½ A. M., on THURSDAY at 11 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 4 A. M.

P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

$100,000 GOLD.—ROYAL HAVANA Lottery of Cuba draws Feb. 6; whole tickets $25, currency; shares in proportion. Send for circulars or call for information on JOSEPH BATES, agent, No. 194 Broadway.

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THE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

The Administration of Superintendent Miller—What the Companies Say of It—The Insurance Laws and How They Work—The Assembly Investigating Committee.

The Assembly Committee for the investigation of the administration of Superintendent MILLER, of the Insurance Department, commenced their labors at Albany yesterday. It is hoped by insurance officers, among whom deep interest is felt in the results of this examination, that the Committee, so soon as it gets through its preliminary work and the examination of documentary evidence, may adjourn to this City, where they can more readily be reached by those who are ready to testify, and where a large proportion of the causes of complaint have arisen.

In conversing with insurance officers with reference to the general feeling regarding the New-York Insurance law and Mr. MILLER's administration under it, it was singularly difficult to obtain a frank expression of opinion. A marked caution was observed in the manner of each who was visited. It was only after a promise had been exacted that neither he nor his company should be mentioned by name that any insurance officer would speak on the subject at all, and then only with closed doors and in a subdued voice, which would be instantly hushed on the entrance of a clerk to obtain a book or a paper. Said the President of one of the life companies: "No one has ever heard me say anything against Mr. MILLER, nor will I until I am called before the Committee." But he immediately added: "I dare not; why, he could come in and shut me up in a day. We are working under a despotism and tyranny of which you can hardly conceive." He was not willing to injure his company by the open expression of opinion, but said that the time might come when he would resign his position for the purpose of fighting the Superintendent and the whole Tammany Ring on his own responsibility. The terrorism here spoken of seemed to pervade all the offices visited by the writer; nevertheless, the following points were gathered, most of which have already, in one way or another, reached the public eye.

WHAT IS THOUGHT OF STATE SUPERVISION.

Decided objection was made to the entire system of State supervision. There was no reason why fire and life insurance companies should be excepted from the ordinary laws of trade. The Insurance Department favors the unlimited organization of new companies, each of which, having the indorsement of the State, stands equally high in popular estimation with the oldest and most soundly established. The legal maxim of *caveat emptor* is thus practically abrogated, and the doors are thrown wide open for the admission of unscrupulous adventurers, who may be sharp enough to hoodwink the Superintendent or his examiners. Marine insurance is not within the grasp of this law, and the consequence is that the business is confined to a few strong houses, and a failure to meet obligations in this branch of insurance is almost unknown. The Insurance law gives to the Superintendent too great power in the choice of the manner in which examinations may be made, and this right of choice has been wrongly used by Superintendent MILLER—so say the officers of some of the younger companies. The section to which reference is made, reads:

"The Superintendent may—in his discretion, value policies in groups, using approximate averages for fractions of a year and otherwise, and calculate values by the net, the actual or the gross premiums or otherwise, deducting, in cases of gross valuation, from the gross value of future premiums, one-sixth thereof for future expenses and contingencies."

In the use of this discretionary power, Mr. MILLER selects the *net premiums*, from which to calculate values, thus working great injustice to the young companies in comparing them with the old. Under this system, the amount to be paid in, on each policy, during the ensuing year, is calculated in estimating the assets of the company. Now, after a policy has run for a number of years, the annual premium has greatly diminished or has ceased altogether, or has given place to a dividend paid by the company to the policyholder. In the young companies the payment of annual premiums has ceased on no policies. The *actual* premiums should be used in the calculations, thus placing young and old companies on the same footing.

MR. MILLER'S MALADMINISTRATION.

Some of the insurance officers were willing to attribute many of the faults of Mr. MILLER's administration to the complete ignorance of the business with which he entered upon the office. A bill which was urged through the Legislature by his influence, soon after his appointment, and which was vetoed by the Governor on its merits, might have been dictated by ignorance or prejudice, or he might have been influenced by improper motives, they could not say. If it had become a law, it would have driven every foreign company out of the State. The American companies could afford to pay heavily for such a law, but no one could say that they had done so.

The most frequent ground of complaint is the arbitrary examination of companies, and the excessive charges made therefor. These examinations have been made, it is freely alleged, where no basis existed for doubting the perfect solvency of the Company, and in other cases for the purpose of "whitewashing" companies concerning the insolvency of which there was equally little room to doubt. It is said that when he certified, in June of last year, that the Home Insurance Company of New-Haven had possessed a capital of $1,000,000, and was then in possession of over $600,000, a careful and honest investigation would have convinced him that it never possessed a capital of above $400,000, and was then hopelessly insolvent. In November, 1870, the Commonwealth Fire Insurance Company was pronounced sound. In February following it was in the hands of a receiver, and that receiver WM. M. TWEED, Jr., whose appointment, it is whispered, was largely due to the desire to cover up Mr. MILLER's tracks, for there were and are ugly rumors of a $1,000 check having been paid to the Superintendent for his favorable report, and of a memorandum found among the papers of the Company, showing that $1,650 had been paid him, though his name had been partially scratched out, and that of JOHN FOWLER, counsel for the Company, substituted. He is charged with having received from the Mutual, for an examination under charges brought against the administration of Mr. WINSLOW, the sum of $2,500—rumor makes the amount much larger. A charge of $2,500 is alleged to have been made against the Knickerbocker Life for an examination. The "Insurance Company of the State of New-York," an institution of unquestioned soundness, was charged $300 for two hours' work by a deputy. "Indeed," said an insurance officer, "he is plundering the insurance companies from Maine to California. His whole object is to get his examination fees—to make hay while the sun shines, for he knows his time is short. The only persons you will find in favor of Mr. MILLER's retention in office, are those who think that he is gorged, and that a new man, appointed with the same powers would come into the office lean and hungry, only to repeat the same system of plunder and extortion."

These are some of the opinions gathered by the writer in the course of a visit to a large number of insurance offices. Other views were, however, decidedly in Mr. MILLER's favor, as regards honesty; and hopes were expressed that, as he became acquainted with the business, he might administer the law as beneficially as such a law could be administered.

THE SENATE RESOLUTION.

In addition to the Assembly resolutions, under which the Committee are now acting, the following resolutions were passed by the Senate on Friday last. Between the two, Mr. MILLER will have ample opportunity to give his side of the case to the public, and to answer the charges of his enemies, if they be answerable:

Whereas, It has been alleged that the Superintendent of the Insurance Department has, during his incumbency, subjected all or nearly all the life and the fire insurance companies doing business in this State, to an investigation, for the ostensible purpose of ascertaining their solvency, and has imposed, contrary to law, heavy charges for such examinations generally made by deputy, and in the case of some companies repeated at brief intervals; it is, therefore,

Resolved, That the said Superintendent, GEO. W. MILLER, is hereby required, with all convenient speed, to make a return to the Legislature, containing an exact statement of the number and name of all the companies he has examined in person or by deputy during his term, including also the dates of such examinations, their repetition, their purpose, whether merely to ascertain the solvency of the companies or their fitness to be admitted into the State, the name of the deputy employed, the time occupied in making such examinations, the amounts charged, and the sum actually received for such investigations by himself and his deputies, the manner in which such payment was effected, and how much was received directly from the companies and how much from their counsel.

A Panel-House Broken Up.

At a late hour on Monday night, Capt. BURDEN, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, with Officers EVANS and HOGAN, paid a visit to the panel-house No. 290 Sixth-avenue. Being denied admission they were compelled to force open three doors, and on searching the house found three men and three women, who were placed under arrest and conveyed to the West Thirtieth-street Police Station. They gave their names as John Rooney, Edward Kingsley, Frank Rogers, Mary Ann Rooney, alias Lee, Jennie Williams and Flora Gray. They were locked up at the Station-house, and yesterday brought before Superintendent KELSO, at Police Headquarters, who warned these people to quit the "panel" business, as he had determined to break up their nefarious calling. They were subsequently arraigned before Justice LEDWITH, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and committed to prison as vagrants.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange yesterday, Jan. 23, JAMES M. MILLER, under a Supreme Court order in foreclosure, CHAS. PRICE, Esq., referee, sold at auction a plot of land, irregular in form, but containing about two City lots, with buildings thereon of no special value, located on the south side of Forty-first-street, between Lexington and Third avenues, for $29,000. The mortgage foreclosed amounted, with interest and costs, to $18,500, and the property sold for $10,500 over and above this sum. The purchaser was JESSE W. BENEDICT, plaintiff in the suit in action. In addition to the above JOSEPH MCGUIRE, by order of the Supreme Court in partition, under the direction of GRATZ NATHAN, Esq., referee, disposed of the premises known as No. 58 Suffolk-street, west side, between Grand and Broome streets, embracing a lot 25 by 100, with a two-story and basement frame house on the front thereof, and a three-story basement and cellar brick house on the rear; purchased by WM. WILSON for $12,800. The same auctioneer adjourned until the 30th inst. the proposed legal sale of a house and lot on the south side of Forty-third-street, between Third and Lexington avenues. No further business was transacted. For today, at the Exchange, legal sales of real estate on One Hundred and Ninth-street and on Ninth-avenue are announced by E. H. LUDLOW & Co. and JOSEPH MCGUIRE respectively, while in Brooklyn, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton-street, the last-named auctioneer will offer, at auction, a house and lot in that city known as No. 79 Carlton-avenue. At the Exchange, in this City, today, MULLER, WILKINS & Co. will also conduct a very extensive stock sale, at which a large variety of bank, insurance, gas, and other securities will be offered.

In the matter of suburban real estate, the consummation of one of the largest transactions noted for some time past is reported by A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BROTHER, No. 6 Pine-street, in the recent purchase by the firm named, assisted by Mr. G. V. VAN DOREN, of some twenty-five farms of land together, embracing about 3,000 acres, located in the County of Somerset, New-Jersey, and extending from the village of Millstone to within two miles of Somerville. The price paid for the property in the aggregate amounts to about $300,000. It is rumored that the tract of land thus purchased is to become a railway centre, as the line of the National Railway from the Lehigh Valley to Perth Amboy, and the Millstone and New-Brunswick extension, run through it. Rumors are also afloat that it is to be used for manufacturing purposes. The real motive prompting the purchase has not however yet been developed, nor do the auctioneers seem inclined at present to disclose the names of those in whose interest the investment has been made. Great credit is due to Messrs. MELLICK & Co. for the quiet manner in which they have conducted the business intrusted to them. The following is a list of the farms purchased, the owners' names, number of acres and price paid for each, in each instance being given: F. V. L. Disbrow, 113 acres, $22,000; Wm. G. Stryker, 80 acres, $10,000; E. S. Merrill, 105 acres, $15,000; Peter S. Van Doren, 60 acres, $12,000; Isaac N. Wyckoff, 44 acres, $9,000; John M. Wyckoff, 107 acres, $20,000; D. R. Orton, 130 acres, $16,200; A. C. Wintenack, 105 acres, $18,500; John T. Ditmars, 88 acres, $9,000; S. A. Beekman, 98 acres, $14,350; Wm. J. French, 60 acres, $9,750; A. Vorhees, 75 acres, $8,000; H. S. Van Neys, 100 acres, $14,000; H. D. Hoffman, 61 acres, $9,250; E. Grant, 84 acres, $15,000; Wm. Stryker, 97 acres, $9,500; George Bird, 45 acres, $11,000; B. Buckman, 44 acres, $6,000; Estate H. V. Powelson, 86 acres, $13,000; T. V. D. Hoagland, 209 acres, $24,000; G. Q. Brokaw, 8 acres, $340; Cryonce Van Cleef, 35 acres, $4,500; John V. Stryker, 178 acres, $25,000; Henry Disbrow, 85 acres, $13,000; Daniel Disbrow, 50 acres, $9,300, and Isaac Bennett, 215 acres, $29,000.

Exchange Sales—Tuesday, Jan. 23.

NEW-YORK.

By James M. Miller.

Plot of land, (about 2 lots,) with buildings, s. s. 41st-st., 125 ft. e. of Lexington-av., irregular, 33.3x75x21x42.8x44.2x23.9x50x18.9x50x80...$29,000

By Joseph McGuire.

2-story and basement frame-house, (front,) 3-story and basement brick house, (rear,) and lot, No. 58 Suffolk-st., w. s., 175 ft. n. of Grand-st., lot 25 x100...$12,800

CITY REAL ESTATE.

NO. 25 GREENE-ST.,

First block, near Canal-st., 100 feet lot

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Apply to A. LANE, No. 219 East 10th-st., near 2d-av.

FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,

No. 80 Broadway, corner Wall-st.,

Offer their services in all matters pertaining to buying, selling, leasing, renting and appraising real estate, also in the management of estates. Entire charge taken of houses, stores, &c. The attention of owners going abroad for a period of time is particularly called to this last branch of the business.

Refer by permission to Messrs. BROWN BROS. & CO.; WM. E. DODGE, Esq.

SELLING, RENTING AND EXCHANGING.

SLADE & STAFFORD, NO. 23 UNION-SQUARE. HOUSES, WELL LOCATED, FROM $8,000 TO $300,000.

FOR SALE—A LARGE HANDSOME RESIDENCE on Stuyvesant-square, built on two lots 51.8 feet wide by 120 feet deep, with all modern improvements, suitable for a Club-house or Hotel, with considerable room for building additions, the rear being open to the houses in the 1st-av. For particulars address line to E. H., at this office, Box No. 142.

FOR SALE—A FINE 25-FOOT CORNER house on 5th-av., above 46th-st., for $125,000. ALSO, For sale on 5th-av., same vicinity, a beautiful house, of medium size, completely and elegantly furnished. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or branch office, No. 25 East 17th-st.

INWOOD—211TH-ST., NEW-YORK. FOR sale, the two-story and attic mansion, with modern improvements, heated, with gas and water throughout, and furnished suitable for a gentleman of taste. For permits to examine, apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE ON 57TH-ST., between 5th and 6th avs., $35,000; 52d-st., $43,000; 54st-st., $22,000; also other houses, $7,500, upwards; full lot on 53d-st., near 6th-av., $11,500; bargain. JOHN F. HAYDEN, No. 928 6th-av., near 53d-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY, HIGH BASEMENT, sub-cellar brick house on 82d-st., 110 feet east of 1st-av. Price, $8,000, half cash. Inquire of Col. I. HART & SON, Real Estate Agents, Yorkville.

FOR SALE—ON 37TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., a three-story brick house of extra width, with stable attached; will be sold low, furnished or unfurnished. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st., or No. 25 East 17th-st. (Union-square.)

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—For sale, a four-story brown-stone house of full width, on the north side of 34th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for $62,000. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or No. 25 East 17th-st.

$22,500.—TWO FOUR-STORY English-basement houses, 18x60x100, in 29th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway. SIKER, REESE & CO., 54 West 33d-st.

FIFTH-AV.—FULL AND EXTRA-SIZE houses, (some corners,) at 39th, 49th, 52d, 54th and 55th sts., for sale reasonably; also, Murray Hill, near 5th-av.; also, "building lots." V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON 5TH-AV., vicinity of 40th-st., handsome full-width four-story high-stoop brown-stone house; early possession. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

A FREE REGISTER—WITH PARTICULARS of 2,000 houses and building lots for sale and to let, containing City map, etc., etc. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

LOTS, SINGLY AND IN PLOTS, FOR sale on 5th and Madison avs., and in the intersecting cross streets above 59th-st. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 80 Broadway, corner Wall-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

WE OFFER FOR SALE ON VERY favorable terms, to close an estate, the following described property:

IN BROOKLYN.

Nos. 162, 162½, 164, 166 and 168 Fulton-st., five three-story brick buildings, occupied as stores and dwellings.

No. 67 Cranberry-st.; house in rear of No. 168 Fulton-st.

No. 73 Cranberry-st., three-story frame dwelling.

Nos. 38 and 40 Henry-st., extra wide brick store and dwelling.

Nos. 74, 76 and 78 Middagh-st., three-story frame dwellings.

AT MAMARONECK, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

A magnificent country residence, containing over ten acres of ground, in perfect order, with large double house, stables, out-buildings, gardens, orchards, &c.

WE HAVE ALSO FOR SALE

A neat cottage house at Bergen Point, N. J., on Avenue B, a 100-foot street, lot 50 feet front, house in good order, and grounds tastefully laid out.

A very desirable residence, at Tarrytown, N. Y., eight acres, one mile from depot, fine river view; large house, stables, gardener's house, &c. Buildings all nearly new, and with all modern improvements.

A beautiful residence on Seneca Lake, Geneva, N. Y., about sixty acres, large, well-built house, gardener's house, stables, &c. Will exchange for Brooklyn property.

Several very desirable residences on Brooklyn Heights, and in New-York City. Apply to WILLARD & STONE, No. 4 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THREE AND FOUR-STORY brown-stone houses, 47th-st., below and above; also a block on the hill, Brooklyn; terms easy; would take mortgages, good lots and merchandise, or farm unincumbered. Apply or address JOHN BRAINERD, No. 160 Fulton-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FINELY-LOCATED house in Brooklyn, value $15,000, for desirable house up-town, value not to exceed $30,000. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT CORNWALL, ON THE HUDSON, a handsome country-seat of sixteen acres; view unsurpassed, grounds completely laid out, with cold grapery and green-house, stable, barn, ice-house, &c.; house in complete order, with bowling alley and billiard-room. For particulars apply to C. M. GIGNOUX, No. 169 Broadway, between 11 and 12 daily.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

CEASE PAYING RENT.—$1,000 DOWN and $100 monthly installments will buy a charming suburban cottage residence, combining best features of city and country life, comfortably accessible at all hours and seasons by unrivaled travel. Sixty trains daily. Forty minutes from Liberty-st. Trip tickets, 25 cents; commutation, $8. Pavements, gas, markets, schools, churches, Police, &c., convenient. House is modern fitted and commodious; twelve rooms; extra large lot with lawn, garden, fruit, vines, &c.; stable if preferred. Situated in most promising portion of Elizabeth. Twenty-three thousand inhabitants. Within 1,500 feet of three depots. For particulars and permits inquire at adjacent West Elizabeth (Central Railroad) Depot.

FOR SALE—THE HOMESTEAD AND farm of the late Geo. W. Miller, deceased, at Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., consisting of about 90 acres fertile land, including fifteen acres woodland, lying level and handsome. The dwelling and grounds, of about four acres, around it are in fine order, and the latter are beautifully diversified with evergreens, shade and fruit trees. Bedford is forty-two miles from New-York, via New-York and Harlem Railroad, and is unequaled for its healthfulness and picturesque scenery. There are five churches and several first-class schools within less than one mile of the house. For further particulars apply to GEO. MILLER, No. 82 Broad-st., or W. H. AKIN, No. 10 Water-st., Executors.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR SECURING an elegant country-seat. One of the most complete country residences in Central New-York offered for sale or exchange on exceedingly favorable terms; location, Geneva, on Seneca Lake; brick mansion 50 feet square with wings, furnished throughout; paintings, statuary, &c.; three conservatories, large vineyard, 1,000 pear-trees, ten acres of lawn and woodland, miles of graveled walks and carriage road; an extensive water-front, and unsurpassed lake view; boat-house, ice-house, stable, barns, &c. An elegant country-seat, such as is seldom found in market. Terms easy. For additional particulars apply to or address H. M. PIERCE, Jr., No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON FORDHAM RIDGE, NEAR residence of Gustav Schwab, Esq., the place now occupied by John F. Purdy, Esq., consisting of house with about twenty rooms, good carriage-house and stable, and five acres of ground, all in good order. The place is in good condition, would require but little money to put it in thorough order, will be sold low, and seventy per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for a term. For further particulars apply to HUGH N. CAMP, 106 Broadway.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—FOR SALE COTtages from $3,000 to $8,000; houses from $8,000 to $18,000; country-seats from $7,500 to $35,000. To rent, country-seats, houses and cottages from $300 to $1,000 per year, convenient to depot, on very easy terms. For particulars inquire of A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st., New-York, or GEO. A. MARSH, opposite depot.

FOR SALE—A FINE PROPERTY OF thirty-two acres and good house at Montclair, Bloomfield, N. J., is near line of Midland Railroad. It can be bought on easy terms and at a reasonable and investing price. Apply to SAMUEL W. TUBBS, No. 71 Broadway, New-York.

A DWELLING-HOUSE IN THE VILlage of Fordham for sale or exchange for City or Brooklyn property; eight rooms, carriage-house, one acre of land, three minutes' walk from depot; terms easy; price, $8,000. H. M. PIERCE, Jr., No. 11 Pine-st.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for dwelling or tenement property; fifty acres, south side Staten Island fronting on the water; forty acres tillable, ten woodland; near depot; large dwelling, barn and carriage-house. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO EXCHANGE FOR STOCK GOODS.—A splendid fruit farm in Southern Illinois; two fine residences; 4,000 peach, 400 apple, 2,100 pear, besides quince, small fruits and grapes. Address FRUIT FARM, care Henry Parsons, No. 115 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—A beautiful French-roof cottage, with carriage-house, &c.; eight minutes' walk from depot; location and surroundings first-class; price low; easy terms; possession. E. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

FOR SALE—AT THE LOW PRICE OF $800 per acre, a beautiful and highly productive estate in Westchester County, on the New-York and Boston Railroad, near depot; fine location for a village and villa sites. JOHN B. CHURCH, No. 11 Pine-st.

AT WEST FARMS, IN THE HEART of the village, a dwelling-house and a store with dwelling-house above, a stable and large unoccupied lot, all for $8,000; now rents for $800; terms easy. H. M. PIERCE, Jr., No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE, EXCHANGE OR TO RENT FURNISHED—Country residence, value $25,000, all the convenience of City residence; location unsurpassed; would exchange for City house, well located. Address OWNER, Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

ASTORIA.—TO LET, FURNISHED, A TWO-story brick cottage, on the hill, in Astoria, only thirty minutes from the City Hall; location desirable in every respect; high ground, healthy and commanding a beautiful view of the East River; house fully furnished and surrounded by flower-garden, walks, &c.; terms, $900 per year. Address A. P. D., Box C, No. 140 New-York Post-office.

TO LET—FROM THE FIRST OF MAY next, on the banks of the Hudson, 100th-st., Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden; a pleasant suburban residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

$50 PER MONTH FOR AN ELEGANT French-roof house; eight rooms and cellar; hot and cold water, dumb-waiter, heater, &c. Call on E. B. HORTON, Jr., No. 44 Cliff-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING. Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LEASE—THE PREMISES, NO. 180 Bleecker and No. 170 Greene sts., near Broadway, forming an L; well located for any large business. Apply at No. 189 Fulton-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

STORES TO LET.—FIRST-CLASS (NOW being finished) on Park-place, between Greenwich and Washington sts. Apply at the office of the estate of WM. RHINELANDER, deceased, No. 75 Barclay-st., north-west corner of Greenwich-st.

NO. 3 BROADWAY, CORNER, TO rent, from 1st of May next, for a term of years; 25x108; cellars and one office; immediate possession. Apply to H. B. COOK, Room No. 11, on the premises.

A SPLENDID SET OF FOUR LOFTS, 25x80, in course of renovation, to lease, on Warren-st., from the 1st of February. Apply to JONATHAN MARSHALL, No. 287 Broadway.

SUPERIOR OFFICE TO RENT, CORner Wall-st. and Broadway. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 80 Broadway, corner Wall-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT ON WEST 23D-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Jan. 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, J. A. BEALL, Esq., referee:

The four-story English basement brown-stone front house and lot situate on the north side of West 23d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., known as No. 325; house has modern improvements, lot 18.9x98.9

BEST LOTS IN WILLIAMSBURG. GREAT ESTATE SALE.

Fine business corners. Fifty splendid lots.

Executors of the estate of Abraham Meserole, deceased, have directed JOHNSON & MILLER to sell all their splendid unimproved property, situated in the Thirteenth and Sixteenth Wards, Brooklyn, (Williamsburg,) on South 5th, 9th and 10th sts., at auction, at Exchange Sales-room, at noon, on TUESDAY, Jan. 30. Maps now ready at office of THEODORE F. JACKSON, 46 Broadway, Williamsburg, and of JOHNSON & MILLER, 25 Nassau-st., N. Y.

DRY GOODS.

AT JACKSON'S MOURNING-STORE,

CORNER BROADWAY AND WAVERLEY-PLACE,

CLOSING OUT

THE ENTIRE WINTER STOCK AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.

BLACK SILKS and ALPACAS,

MUCH BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION.

FURNITURE.

FOR SALE—A BLACK-WALNUT BOOK-CASE, with six shelves and two drawers. Price, $25. Can be seen at No. 30 West 27th-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOKER'S BITTERS! BOKER'S BITTERS! Nobody should be without a bottle of "BOKER'S BITTERS."

Since an experience of more than forty-five years has proved them to be by far the best and most efficacious Stomach Bitters, as well as a very agreeable and pleasant cordial. Beware of counterfeits, and buy only of respectable houses. L. FUNKE, Jr., Sole Agent, No. 66 Liberty-st., New-York. Post-office Box No. 1,029.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARble Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

MEDICAL.

SOMETHING NEW FROM RUSSIA.—The great infallible Russian remedy for chilblains. A sure cure. For sale by J. F. HENRY, successor to Demas Barnes, No. 8 College-place, and all leading druggists.

FINANCIAL.

INTERNATIONAL RAILROAD CO (OF TEXAS)

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND 7 PER CT. GOLD BONDS.

FORTY YEARS TO RUN.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK, FREE OF TAX.

TRUSTEES: JOHN A. STEWART, WILLIAM E. OSBORN.

Issue Limited to $16,000 Per Mile on Finished Road.

The Road is being built through the centre of the State, from the Red River to the Rio Grande, bringing the interior of the State, with its population and extensive productions, into direct communication with the railroad system of the United States, via the Cairo and Fulton Railroad.

Sixty miles of the Road, between Hearne, on the line of the Houston and Texas Central Railroad, and Fulton, on the Red River, have been completed, and are now in operation, and the balance of the work is progressing rapidly.

THE STOCKHOLDERS HAVE PAID IN $8,000,000 IN CASH, WHICH HAS ALL BEEN JUDICIOUSLY EXPENDED IN CONSTRUCTION PRIOR TO OFFERING THE BONDS FOR SALE. The names of the stockholders, which include some of our best citizens, can be seen at the office of the Company.

Bonds for sale at 90 PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY, and further information given, by

J. S. KENNEDY & CO., No. 41 Cedar-st.,
SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO.,
AND AT THE OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, No. 98 Broadway, New-York.

A FIRST-CLASS NEW-YORK SECURITY AT A LOW PRICE.

The undersigned offer for sale the FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the Syracuse and Chenango Valley Railroad, at 95 and accrued interest.

This road runs from the City of Syracuse to Smith's Valley, where it unites with the New-York Midland Railroad, thus connecting that city by a direct line of road with the Metropolis.

Its length is forty-two miles, its COST ABOUT $40,000 PER MILE, and it is MORTGAGED FOR LESS THAN $12,000 PER MILE; the balance of the funds required for its construction having been raised by subscription to the capital stock.

The road approaches completion. It traverses a populous and fertile district of the State, which insures it a paying business, and it is under the control of gentlemen of high character and ability. Its bonds possess all the requisites of an inviting investment. They are amply secured by a mortgage for LESS THAN ONE-THIRD THE VALUE OF THE PROPERTY. They pay SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST, and are offered five per cent. below par. The undersigned confidently recommend them to all classes of investors.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st.

FIRST-CLASS CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,

PAYING FROM

10 TO 13 PER CENT.,

FREE OF ALL TAXES. INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.

CHOICE SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER BELOW PAR.

CASH VALUATION OF PROPERTY...	$39,458,601
WHOLE INDEBTEDNESS (LIMITED) ONLY...	1,079,000

ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF FIRST MORTGAGE 7 AND 8 PER CENT. RAILROAD BONDS, INSURANCE, BANK, GASLIGHT, AND CITY RAILROAD STOCKS, INCLUDING OTHER SECURITIES PAYING FROM 10 TO 20 PER CENT., FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

BANKER, STOCK-BROKER AND AUCTIONEER, NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS, AND ALWAYS KEPT ON HAND.

$100,000

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE UTICA, CLINTON AND BINGHAMTON RAILROAD COMPANY, due 1890, 7 per cent. interest, FREE, leased to and now in possession of NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND Railroad Company for twice the amount of interest, and guaranteed by the DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, which uses it for coal traffic. No safer bond for investment is offered. Price, 90 and interest. For sale by

O. E. WOOD, No. 15 NASSAU-ST.

TEN PER CENT.

KANSAS BONDS

OF COFFEY COUNTY.

PRINCIPAL DUE IN TEN YEARS. For sale by R. H. FOOTE, No. 67 Exchange-place, New-York.

MENDOTA MINING COMPANY.

Holders of past due Coupons of the Bonds of this Company are requested to communicate with STOKES, TAYLOR & CO., No. 65 Broadway, without delay in their own interest and in the interest of the Company.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST.

ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

PROPOSALS FOR $1,596,000 STOCKS AND BONDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, New County Courthouse, City of New-York, until TUESDAY, the 30th day of January, 1872, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of one million five hundred and ninety-six thousand ($1,596,000) dollars of Stocks and Bonds of the City of New-York, to wit:

"WATER STOCK OF 1870," authorized by section 5, chapter 383, laws of 1870, payable Nov. 1, 1902, for...	$100,000
"CROTON WATER MAIN FUND STOCK," authorized by chapter 213, laws of 1872, payable Nov. 1, 1906, for...	300,000
"ADDITIONAL NEW CROTON AQUEDUCT STOCK," authorized by chapter 230, laws of 1870, payable Aug. 1, 1890, for...	197,000
"ADDITIONAL CROTON WATER STOCK," authorized by chapter 583, laws of 1871, as amended by chapter 383, laws of 1871, payable Nov. 1, 1891, for...	109,000
"CITY PARKS IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK," authorized by section 1, chapter 290, laws of 1871, payable Dec. 23, 1901, for...	300,000
"NEW-YORK BRIDGE BONDS," authorized by chapter 860, (section 16,) laws of 1868, and ordinance of the Common Council, passed Dec. 28, 1868, payable Nov. 1, 1905, for...	300,000
"PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING FUND STOCK," authorized by chapter 863, laws of 1871, payable Nov. 1, 1891, for...	250,000
"NORMAL SCHOOL FUND STOCK," authorized by chapter 633, laws of 1871, payable Nov. 1, 1891, for...	100,000

Said stocks and bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable on the 1st day of May and November in each year. The proposals must state the amount of stock and bonds desired, and the price per $100 thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Controller the sums awarded to them respectively, together with any premiums thereon, when they will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payment.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Stocks and Bonds of the City of New-York," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Controller.

No bids will be considered at less than par.

The right is reserved on the part of the Controller to reject any or all of the bids, if in his judgment the interests of the Corporation require it.

ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.

City of New-York, Department of Finance, Controller's Office, Jan. 22, 1872.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

WANTED—FRANKLIN TELEGRAPH COMPANY stock, by W. C. NOYES, 4 and 6 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

CAYUGA LAKE RAILROAD.

State of New-York,

7 PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS.

THIRTY YEARS TO RUN, AND ISSUED FOR $20,000 PER MILE.

This road forms the shortest and most direct route from the great anthracite and semi-bituminous coal fields of Pennsylvania into the central part of this State, and will run in connection with the New-York Central Road, which it crosses at Cayuga Bridge. Traversing, as it does, the finest and most populous agricultural district, generally known as the "GARDEN OF THE STATE," its local traffic will be large, but its greatest source of revenue will be from its coal business. The road is being rapidly built, and will be in active operation during this year. From our knowledge of this enterprise, and after the most thorough investigation, we most confidently recommend the Bonds as a safe investment. We offer, for the present, the Bonds at 90 and accrued interest in currency.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, NO. 10 WALL-ST.

THE MOST DESIRABLE NEW-YORK SECURITY ON THE MARKET.

MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE 7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Denominations of $100, $500, $1,000.

AT PAR AND INTEREST.

Of this great trunk line to the West upward of

340 Miles Are in Operation,

and its ENTIRE COMPLETION CONTRACTED FOR BY JULY 1. Toward its construction nearly $8,000,000 IN CASH HAS BEEN FURNISHED BY SUBSCRIPTION TO ITS STOCK AT PAR.

This road will possess equal advantages for local and through business with any of the great trunk lines from New-York, some of which are paying good dividends on three times the cost of the Midland.

The mortgage is only $20,000 to the mile.

As an evidence of their appreciation by the public, these Bonds are being absorbed about as rapidly as the Company are authorized to issue them.

Marketable securities taken in exchange at market rates.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

95 AND INTEREST.

New-Jersey MIDLAND RAILWAY 7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

First Mortgage Guaranteed BY New-York Midland R. R. Co.

Road nearly completed. The Company assure us that trains will be running the entire length of the New-Jersey section of the New Great Trunk Line in March next.

For sale or exchange for marketable securities, by

GEO. OPDYKE & CO., GENERAL AGENTS, NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD. MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

FOR SALE AT 70,

and accrued interest, the

FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE BONDS, Secured by LAND GRANTS of the GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.

Inquire of E. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

NOTICE.

REDEMPTION OF 5-20 BONDS OF 1862.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 20, 1871.

By virtue of the authority given by an act of Congress approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," I hereby give notice that the principal and accrued interest of the bonds herein-below designated, known as Five-twenty Bonds, will be paid at the Treasury of the United States, in the City of Washington, on and after the 20th day of March, 1872, and that the interest on said bonds will cease on that day. That is to say, Coupon Bonds known as the "Second Series," act of Feb. 25, 1862, dated May 1, 1862, as follows:

COUPON—SECOND SERIES.

$50—No. 5461 to No. 10775, both inclusive.	
$100—No. 13094 to No. 26686, both inclusive.	
$500—No. 7965 to No. 16170, both inclusive.	
$1,000—No. 11121 to No. 27442, both inclusive.	
	$16,000,000

REGISTERED.

$50—No. 698 to No. 840, both inclusive.	
$100—No. 5080 to No. 5901, both inclusive.	
$500—No. 2464 to No. 2659, both inclusive.	
$1,000—No. 11609 to No. 12150, both inclusive.	
$5,000—No. 3403 to No. 4102, both inclusive.	
$10,000—No. 3900 to No. 4774, both inclusive.	
	4,000,000
Total...	$20,000,000

Of the amount outstanding (embraced in the numbers as above) sixteen million ($16,000,000) dollars are Coupon Bonds and four million ($4,000,000) dollars are Registered Bonds.

Coupon Bonds of the act of Feb. 25, 1862, were issued in four distinct series. Bonds of the first series (all of which have been previously called for redemption) do not bear the series designated upon them, while those of the second, third and fourth series are distinctly marked on the face of the bonds.

United States securities forwarded for redemption should be addressed to the "Loan Division," Secretary's Office, and all Registered Bonds should be "assigned to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption."

The bonds specified in the notice of Dec. 7, will be paid upon presentation, together with all interest due.

GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

OMAHA BRIDGE BONDS.

The London and San Francisco Bank, Limited, hereby gives notice that under the provisions of the Omaha Bridge Bonds, issued by the Union Pacific Railroad Company, the trustees of the mortgage by which the said bonds are secured have drawn by lot the bonds for redemption on the 1st April next, and that the following are the numbers of the bonds so drawn: Nos. 1, 131, 155, 203, 245, 311, 357, 395, 603, 612, 623, 639, 674, 690, 865, 868, 932, 976, 1,024, 1,069, 1,132, 1,153, 1,184, 1,214, 1,297, 1,301, 1,415, 1,653, 1,770, 1,832, 1,951, 1,990, 2,097, 2,199, 2,217, 2,239, 2,282, 2,499.

The said bonds will be payable on and after the 1st April next, on the surrender thereof, with all the undue coupons, at the offices of the bank, No. 22 Old Broad-st., London, E. C., in sterling, or at the office of Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co., No. 53 Exchange-place, New-York, in United States gold coin, at par, together with a premium of ten per cent. upon the nominal value, namely, at the rate of £220 sterling or $1,100 gold, per bond. By order.

JAMES M. STREETEN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LONDON AND SAN FRANCISCO BANK, LIMITED, NO. 22 OLD BROAD-ST., LONDON, E. C., 7th December, 1871.

NEW-YORK AND YONKERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The declaration and charter having been filed in the Insurance Department, books of subscription to the capital stock have been opened at the Metropolitan Bank, and will continue open until MONDAY, the 29th inst., on which day the subscriptions will be payable.

RICHARD L. FRANKLIN, JOHN H. WILLIAMS, MARTIN BATES, JAMES M. MORISON, HORACE B. CLAFLIN, SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, Commissioners.

FINANCIAL.

8 PER CENT. GOLD

Free of Government Tax,

Interest Payable Quarterly,

First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds,

(COUPON AND REGISTERED.)

ISSUE LIMITED TO $16,300 PER MILE, OF THE

LOGANSPORT, CRAWFORDSVILLE & SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY OF INDIANA.

Price 92 1-2 and Accrued Interest.

This road, ninety-two miles in length, seventy of which are in actual operation, runs south-westerly from Logansport to Rockville, passing centrally through five of the wealthiest and most productive counties of Indiana, hitherto without railway facilities, and penetrating for twelve miles, at its southern terminus, the celebrated block coal fields of Parke County. It affords the shortest existing outlet to Chicago, Toledo, Detroit, Fort Wayne, Logansport and all other intermediate points for the block coal, (now in such large demand,) lumber, cattle, grain, and other surplus products of this rich agricultural and mineral section of the State.

For the present we offer a limited number of these First Mortgage Bonds at 92½ and accrued interest, in currency, or will exchange them for United States Bonds or other marketable securities at the rates of the day.

At the above price these Bonds yield to the investor 40 per cent. more income than the Bonds of the United States, and we unhesitatingly recommend them to all classes of investors as offering the most ample security and liberal returns.

Further and full particulars, with pamphlets and maps, furnished by us on application.

Jones & Schuyler,

NO. 12 PINE-ST., N. Y.,

FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY.

ALL TAXES PAID.

We think very highly of, and recommend to all classes of Investors,

The Connecticut Valley Railroad First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Bonds,

FREE OF ALL TAXES in Connecticut, free of income tax everywhere. Interest payable January and July in New-York. Road finished and running; stock paid up larger than mortgage; mortgage positively limited to one million dollars; road already employed to its utmost capacity, and earning more than its mortgage interest and all expenses.

For sale, at 93 and interest, by

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

Send all letters to Post-office Box No. 3,087.

7 PER CENT.

10-Year Bonds of the City of Rome, Ga. Entire Issue, $100,000. PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK CITY.

PRICE, 87, AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

These Bonds were issued for the construction of Water-works (which are now in successful operation) and other internal improvements. A special tax of one-half per cent. is provided for in the act authorizing the loan to pay the interest, and create a sinking fund for the redemption of the bonds at maturity. For sale by

OGDEN, BROWER & CO., NO. 17 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK. Post-office Box No. 4,345.

HOLDERS OF THE "FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE BONDS, secured by land grants," issued by the "GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY," will meet at the office of the undersigned on TUESDAY next, at 12 noon, to devise measures to enforce payment of the overdue interest on said bonds.

J. C. SANDERS, No. 12 Chambers-st.

FARRAGUT FIRE INSURANCE CO.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1872.

The Declaration and Charter of this Company having been filed in the Insurance Department, the public are hereby notified that the books of subscriptions to the capital stock are now open at No. 248 Broadway, and will continue open until WEDNESDAY, the 24th inst., on which day the subscriptions are payable.

JOHN M. FURMAN, EDWARDS W. FISKE, WM. H. STEWART, Commissioners.

REDEMPTION OF BONDS OF THE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY—EXTENSION OF TIME.—Sealed proposals for the sale of bonds to the two sinking funds will be received until March 1, 1872. The amount in the sinking fund provided for the redemption of the bonds, secured by mortgage on the main line, is one hundred and twenty thousand ($120,000) dollars. The amount in the sinking fund provided for the redemption of the bonds, secured by mortgage on the Western Division, is thirty-two thousand ($32,000) dollars. Proposals should be addressed to the undersigned, and plainly indicate whether the bonds offered are of the main line or of the Western Division. The bonds offered at lowest price will be purchased, and successful bidders notified without delay.

SHEPHERD KNAPP, WM. WALTER PHELPS, Trustees.

Dec. 1, 1871. 26 Exchange-place, New-York City.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY, NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1872.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors will be held at the office of the Company, No. 84 Broadway, New-York, on the 5th day of February next. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed at 2 P. M. on the 25th inst. and reopened at 10 A. M., Feb. 12.

By order of the Board,

THEO. F. WOOD, Secretary.

A GENTLEMAN FOR THE PAST eighteen years a member of the New-York Stock Exchange, would like to unite with some party having capital in establishing a commission and banking business, or with a house already established, to take charge of the stock branch of their business, or would accept a situation as Cashier, Secretary or Treasurer in a bank, insurance company, railroad or other corporation. Address BANKER, Box 129 *Times* Office.

RAILROAD BONDS.—WHETHER YOU wish to buy or sell, write to CHARLES W. HASSLER, No. 7 Wall-st., New-York.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEAR THE TIMES BUILDING, NO. 166 Nassau-st., opposite City Hall, is located the MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK. The convenience and advantages of this bank bring a large and increasing business from among the working people of New-York and adjoining cities. Every accommodation is afforded to depositors consistent with sound principles. Interest commences on the first of every month instead of the old quarterly plan, where there is often great loss of interest to depositors. One dollar will commence an account. Books in German, French and English. Open daily from 10 to 3; also, Monday and Saturday evenings from 6½ to 8½ o'clock. CHARLES K. GRAHAM, President. G. H. BENEDICT, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July and October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President. VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

CHARTERED BY THE UNITED STATES.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY, A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK. No. 185 Bleecker-st., New-York.

Interest every thirty days if desired. Six Per Cent. Compound Interest Certificates issued, payable on demand. Accounts strictly private and confidential. Deposits paid on demand, with interest due. Interest paid by check to parties out of the City, if desired. Send for circular. SAM. L. HARRIS, Manager. JOHN J. SHEILS, Cashier.

ABINGDON-SQUARE SAVINGS BANK, No. 23 Abingdon-square, under Ninth Ward Bank. Interest at the rate of six per cent. All deposits made on or before Feb. 1 will draw interest from Jan. 1. All deposits, except cash on hand, safely invested in bonds and mortgages and Governments only. Additional security to depositors by a fund of the trustees pledged for that purpose. THOS. MCLELLAND, President; EDGAR F. BROWN, WALTER J. PRICE, Vice-Presidents; GEO. W. BROWN, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 to $5,000. ASSETS, $10,512,396 46.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-av., corner of 14th-st.—six per Cent. Interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Feb. 1 will draw interest from Feb. 1. Assets, $[illegible]. Surplus, $[illegible].

DIVIDENDS.

Twenty-eighth Dividend

OFFICE

COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 161 BROADWAY.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand. JOHN R. ARTHUR, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1872.

SAINT NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY.

NO. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

CASH CAPITAL...	$150,000
ASSETS, JAN. 1, 1872...	[illegible]

The usual Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, is payable Feb. 1. JOHN J. SEARING, Secretary.

33d Dividend.

PHENIX Insurance Co.,

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Jan. 10, 1872.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FIVE (5) PER CENT. has this day been declared, PAYABLE ON DEMAND, at the office of the Company in New-York, NO. 173 BROADWAY. PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary. Brooklyn Office, Nos. 12 and 14 Court-st.

ARE YOU INSURED?

OFFICE OF THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 180 Chatham-square, junction of Mott and Worth sts. NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1872.

Cash capital...	$200,000
Surplus...	180,000
Total assets...	$380,000

THIRTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors has declared the Regular Dividend of Eight per Cent., and an Extra Dividend of Two per Cent., both free of tax and payable Feb. 1, 1872. JOSEPH W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13, 1871.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer-books of this Company will be closed on the 20th inst., and reopened on Tuesday, Jan. 9, 1872. A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after the 18th of January next, to the holders thereof, as they stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 20th inst. All payable at this office. All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.

Creditors of the Ocean National Bank of New-York are hereby notified that a Dividend of Thirty Per Cent. has been declared, which will be payable on all approved claims, at Ocean National Bank, No. 229 Broadway, on and after the 25th inst. H. R. HULBURD, Controller of Currency.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 112 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1872.

A dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government Tax, has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on demand. CHAS. BAMBURGH, Secretary.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 150 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1872.

A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, is payable on demand. A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. upon the common stock of this Company has been declared, payable to the stockholders on the 1st day of February, 1872, at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York.

A dividend at the rate of Eight per Cent. per annum upon the installments actually paid in upon the scrip certificates of this Company, (the same to be computed from the time the calls were payable,) has also been declared, payable to the holders of such scrip at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York, on the 1st day of February next. JAMES H. BANKER, Treasurer.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, CORNER 8TH-AV. AND 23D-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1871.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend from the earnings of the Road for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1871, of Three and One-half per Cent. on the Preferred Stock.

Payable (less the Government tax) on and after Jan. 31, 1872, at the Treasurer's Office, No. 240 5th-av., New-York, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer-books of the Preferred Stock will be closed Saturday, Dec. 30, 1871, at 2 o'clock P. M., and be reopened on Jan. 31, 1872. H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 8, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF PER CENT., free of United States tax, has been declared by this Company, payable on and after Feb. 1, 1872.

Stockholders registered at New-York will be paid at the United States Trust Company of New-York, No. 49 Wall-st.

The transfer-books will be closed on the evening of Jan. 10, and reopened Feb. 2.

By order of the Board of Directors. GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NO. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1872.

THE MANAGERS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of February next at the National Bank of Commerce in New-York.

The transfer-book will be closed on the evening of Jan. 17, and will be reopened on the morning of the 2d day of February next. CHARLES P. HARTT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE LOGANSPORT, CRAWFORDSVILLE AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Jan. 20, 1872.

THE QUARTERLY GOLD COUPON due Feb. 1, 1872, of the first mortgage bonds of this Company will be paid on, and after, that day at the office of the Company's agents, Messrs. JONES & SCHUYLER, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York. J. S. BAILEY, Treasurer.

PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CORNER OF 3D-AV. AND 7TH-ST.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of SIX (6) PER CENT. and an EXTRA Dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of all taxes, is payable on 1st February, 1872.

Total losses by fires in 1871, $3,889.

NATHAN C. ELY, President. WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

COUPONS NO. 5 OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF IOWA FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS due Jan. 15, 1872, will be paid, free of United States Government Tax, on and after that date, on presentation at the office of A. L. HATCH, No. 22 Pine-st., N. Y.

C. C. GILMAN, President.

NEW-YORK CITY, Jan. 10, 1872.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 92 BROADWAY.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. JAMES E. MOORE, Secretary.

JAN. 11, 1872.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1872.

THE COUPONS DUE FEB. 1 ON THE Peoria and Rock Island Railway First Mortgage Bonds will be paid in gold, free of tax, on and after that date, at the banking-house of Turner, Brothers, No. 14 Nassau-st. WILLIAM HAMILTON, President.

THE COUPONS OF GREENE COUNTY (State of Missouri) will be paid at the National Park Bank on and after Feb. 1. JOSIAH T. KENT, Commissioner.

INSURANCE.

LORILLARD INSURANCE COMPANY,

OFFICE, NO. 152 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Cash Capital...$300,000

THIS COMPANY IS NOW PREPARED TO ISSUE POLICIES, AND SOLICITS FROM THE PUBLIC, ESPECIALLY THE FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS OF THE OLD "LORILLARD FIRE," A SHARE OF THEIR BUSINESS.

DIRECTORS.

ZOPHAR MILLS,	HENRY A. BURR,
ADAM F. PENTZ,	W. BLACKSTONE,
JOHN J. SERRELL,	NAHUM SULLIVAN,
NORMAN BOARDMAN,	AUGUSTUS SCHELL,
M. W. COOPER,	FRANCIS LELAND,
E. M. CRAWFORD,	WM. VAN DEVENTER,
JOHN C. MARTIN,	C. NORWOOD, JR.,
CARLISLE NORWOOD,	MARTIN BATES,
WM. L. POMEROY,	GEO. W. QUINTARD,
JAMES M. MCLEAN,	JOHN H. PEET,
EDMOND F. CUTTER,	J. SEAVER PAGE,
	WILLIAM B. KENDALL.

CARLISLE NORWOOD, President.
ZOPHAR MILLS, Vice-President.
JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1872.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—HANNAH SOLOMON, plaintiff, against DAVID SOLOMON, defendant.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new County Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, Nos. 37 and 39 Nassau-street, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Jan. 11, 1872.

CLARENCE A. HENRIQUES, Plaintiff's Attorney, Nos. 37 and 39 Nassau-st.

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 19th day of January, 1872.

CLARENCE A. HENRIQUES, Plaintiff's Attorney.

ja24-law6wW*

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINters and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

SHIPPING.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Sailing every Saturday, from Pier No. 45 North River, as follows:
CITY OF BEDFORD.....Saturday, Jan. 20 at 4 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, Feb. 3 at 7 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, Feb. 10 at 7 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, Feb. 17, 12 M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, Feb. 24, 2 P. M.
and sailing every SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 4 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE, Payable in Currency.
First cabin.....$75 | Steerage.....$30
To London.....80 | To London.....35
To Paris.....90 | To Paris.....45
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, Rotterdam, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here for friends, by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
From Pier No. 47 North River.
TRANSC, Thomson, Saturday, Jan. 27, at 2 P. M.
HOLLAND, Brazier, Saturday, Feb. 3, at 10 A. M.
ENGLAND, Ambrose, Saturday, Feb. 10, at 2 P. M.
SPAIN, Cushing, Saturday, Feb. 17, at 7 A. M.
THE QUEEN, Thomas, Saturday, Feb. 24, at 2 P. M.
Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London direct: Cabin, $75 and $80, currency; steerage, $30 currency.
Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London, via Queenstown, intermediate, $60 currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS.....Dumont.....Saturday, Jan. 27
PEREIRE.....Daret.....Saturday, Feb. 10
ST. LAURENT.....Lelarge.....Saturday, Feb. 24
WASHINGTON.....Roussin.....Saturday, Mar. 9
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO HAVRE OR BREST.
First cabin.....$125 | Second cabin.....$75
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD.
1,600 tons burden and 300-horse power each.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor.
REPUBLIC.....Feb. 17, 12½ P. M.
ATLANTIC.....Feb. 24, 4 A. M.
BALTIC.....March 2, 11 A. M.
From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passengers accommodated (for a cabin) unrivaled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
RATES—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency, those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $30, currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.
Drafts from $1 upwards.
For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, as sail from
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.
THE NEW DEPARTURES.
FROM GLASGOW. FROM NEW-YORK.
Saturday, Dec. 23. BRITANNIA, Wednesday, Jan. 24.
Saturday, Jan. 4. ANCHORIA.....Saturday, Jan. 27.
Saturday, Jan. 13. AUSTRALIA.....Wednesday, Feb. 7.
Saturday, Jan. 20. EUROPA.....Saturday, Feb. 10.
And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter from Pier No. 20 North River, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:
First cabin, $55 and $75, according to location.
Children under twelve, $40; under twelve months, $5.
Intermediate, $35; steerage, $28.
Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
FROM NEW-YORK.
JAVA.....Wednesday, Jan. 24, '72
CALABRIA.....Wednesday, Jan. 31, '72
CHINA.....Wednesday, Feb. 7, '72
ABYSSINIA.....Wednesday, Feb. 14, '72
RUSSIA.....Wednesday, Feb. 21, '72
and every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY
FROM BOSTON.
SCOTIA.....Saturday, Jan. 20, '72
SIBERIA.....Saturday, Jan. 27, '72
TRIPOLI.....Saturday, Feb. 3, '72
PARTHIA.....Saturday, Feb. 10, '72
BATAVIA.....Saturday, Feb. 17, '72
and every following SATURDAY.
RATES OF CABIN PASSAGE.
Cabin, $80, $100 and $120, gold. According to accommodation.
Tickets to Paris, $10, gold, additional.
Return tickets at favorable terms.
Steerage.....$30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through tickets are given to Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's OFFICE, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For storage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP JAVA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 7 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 24.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from
PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY,
as follows:
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Jan. 24, at 2½ P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTHE.....Jan. 31, at 10½ A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHITNEY.....Feb. 7, at 2½ P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN.....Feb. 14, at 10½ A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. FRICE.....Feb. 21, at 2½ P. M.
COLORADO, Capt. FRIEMAN.....Feb. 28, at —
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, $30, gold.
(Office No. 29 Broadway.) $60, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 61 Wall st.

LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Steamer ST. DAVID sails SATURDAY, Jan. 27, from Pier No. 4 North River.
Cabins, $65; steerage, $28. Apply at Anchor Line office, No. 7 Bowling-green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT, TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.
Steamers leave each and 20th week, month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
Jan. 31.—Steamer HENRY CHAUNCY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, connecting at Panama with steamer ALASKA, Capt. ——, also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. on Jan. 27.
Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco, Feb. 1, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.
Jan. 24.—The steam-ship BENTON will be dispatched from Pier No. 4 North River, as an extra steamer to Aspinwall direct.
Freight received commencing Jan. 22, on wharf foot of Canal st.
For rates, freight, &c., apply at office on wharf.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 2d of each month.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WISE.....Jan. 22
ERIE, Capt. R. L. TINKLEPAUGH.....Feb. 2
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM.....March 12
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio De Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. H. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. E. ADAMS, (via Nassau,) Jan. 25.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. R. VAN SICE, Feb. 1.
MISSOURI, Capt. T. H. MORTON, (via Nassau,) Feb. 8.
For freight or passage, apply to
J. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 51, River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Sat., Feb. 3.
CITY OF MEXICO, Zimmerman.....Monday, Feb. 12
ELCOLORADO, Phillips, (Havana only,) Wed., Feb. 21
CITY OF PERIDO, Trasher.....Saturday, March 2
For freight or passage apply to
M. ALEMANY & SONS, No. 39 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Jan. 25, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
DALMATIAN, Capt. FALKER, SATURDAY, Jan. 27, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

MAGNOLIA, Capt. PALMER, SATURDAY, Jan. 27, from Pier No. 5 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

BENTONVILLE, Capt. CORNELL, SATURDAY, Jan. 27, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
E. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 14 Wall st.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Jan. 30, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 64 and 66 South st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, family routes.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Georgia Railroad and Gulf Steamship Line.
C. D. OWENS, Agent A. G. & G. R. R.,
No. 22 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent G. R. R.,
No. 402 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steamship Company's steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. E. ADAMS, will sail on THURSDAY, Jan. 25, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
J. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can leave the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and trouble, procuring passports and visas, and saving the trouble of language, in securing the best accommodation, in preventing the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances to which foreigners are exposed in every part of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy courier and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WAITRESS and a competent chamber-maid, situation together; both have unexceptionable City references; are not afraid of work; have no objection to a country boarding-house or hotel. Apply at No. 109 West 24th st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE and seamstress; situation by a competent American young woman and excellent seamstress; cuts, fits and operates; experienced nurse; takes entire charge of an infant and bring it up on a bottle; best City references. Apply at No. 225 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman, as first-class cook and baker; is willing to assist with the washing; in the City or country. Call at No. 426 9th-st., near 9th-av., second floor, Room No. 2.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXCELlent plain cook; no objection to assist washing and ironing in a small private family; is good baker; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 236 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th-ave.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman, as chambermaid and to wait on a lady; is a good dress-maker; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; City references. Apply at No. 24 West 45th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant German girl, as second nurse or housemaid; English and German sewing; good City references. Apply at No. 43 Spring-st., in store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTestant girl as chambermaid or waitress; has City references. Call at No. 20 West 35th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation; can give the best of City references; is neat and obliging. Call at No. 116 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A CAPABLE GIRL A SITUAtion as cook, and will assist in washing and ironing; good City references; good cook and retrieved baker; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 237 West 38th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESpectable girl as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general house-work in a small private family; best of City references. Call at No. 426 7th-av., between 37th and 38th sts., bakery.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A very respectable Protestant woman; an excellent cook, baker, pastry, cake, soups of all kinds, gravies, jellies; excellent baker, city, country and City; good City testimonials. Call at No. 32 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant young woman as chamber-maid and laundress; would do plain cooking in a small family; has been out New York two days at No. 22 West 20th-st., in the fancy-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is capable and reliable; City reference. Call at No. 209 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH an infant; can bring it up from its birth; is a good sewer; no objection to the country; best of City references. Apply at No. 155 West 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERIcan girl of eighteen years, to assist in house-work in some respectable family; best of City references. Call at No. 113 Chrystie-st., over the baker-store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chamber-maid and to do light house-work in a small private family; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 128 West 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable middle-aged Protestant woman as cook, or to keep house for a gentleman; good City references given. Address or call at 31c, 4th West 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation in a small private family to do general house-work; is willing to obligate. Call at No. 429 7th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERIcan young girl, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress, or would take care of children; good City references. Call at No. 447 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A FASHIONABLE HAIRdresser, engagements to go out by the day or week; is a good operator; terms moderate. Call or address No. 132 West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent person as good cook, washer and ironer in a private family; best City references. Call at No. 44 West 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PLAIN cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family; excellent references. Apply at No. 4 Pacific-place, West 20th-st., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; understands making bread and cake, etc.; would assist in washing if required; best City reference. Call at No. 158 East 30th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERT DRESS-MAKER; engagements by the day or week in private families; an excellent operator. Call or address No. 178 West 38th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH GIRL, a situation as seamstress in a private family; understands dressmaking, embroidering, &c. Address No. 31 North Moore-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH woman, a situation as cook in a private family; thoroughly understands baking. Call at No. 241 West 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, to take washing to her own house, or go out by the day or week; also fancy work; best reference. Call at No. 222 West 17th-st., first door, rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT young woman as first-class waitress; thoroughly understands the business; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, ACtive young woman as chamber-maid and seamstress, or as the general house-work of a small family; City reference. Call at 220 West 38th-st., second 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant German girl, as second nurse; has City reference. Call at No. 207 West 34th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable middle-aged woman, as housekeeper; is a good cook; best of City reference. Call at No. 210 West 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class French waiter, (single,) in a private family; best City reference. Call at or address No. 104 East 40th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant man as waiter; most excellent references; understands his business well. Address Situation, Advertisement Office, and No. 209 West 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by a single Protestant man; has been out two years; will go anywhere; has City and Boston references. Call or address, for two days, J. B., No. 108 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a Scotch gardener; has been used to the North. Address M. D., Box No. 208 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED coachman, a situation; best City references. Call or address at No. 228 West 42d-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS YOUNG Frenchman, (just arrived,) with good references, a situation in a gentleman's family as house servant; speaks good English. Apply for three days at No. 6 Bowling-green.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class colored coachman who thoroughly understands his business; best of references. Call at No. 30 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED coachman, a situation; best City references. Call or address at No. 22 West 63d-st.

HELP WANTED.

$375 A MONTH. EXPENSES PAID.—Male or female agents—horse and outfit furnished free; no peddling; circulars free. Address NOVELTY CO., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, COMpetent as nurse and seamstress; City references required. Apply Tuesday and Wednesday, from 10 to 12 o'clock, at 10 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th-ave.

WANTED—A GERMAN WOMAN AS COOK and to do some washing; also, a German girl as waitress and housemaid. Apply at No. 60 Union-place, from 2 to 3 A. M.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT AS NURSE and housemaid; must bring personal City reference. Apply after 10 o'clock at No. 117 West 34d-st.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE SALESMAN, WITH good trade, to sell silk and straw millinery goods house. Address BUSINESS, Box 126 Times Office.

WANTED—A BUTCHER, AT METROPOLITan Market, No. 356 Broadway, today, after 1 P. M.

PROPOSALS.

SALE OF NAVY VESSEL.
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
Jan. 16, 1872.
The Navy Department will offer for sale at public auction, at the United States Navy Yard, League Island, Pennsylvania, on SATURDAY, the 27th day of January, 1872, at 12 M., the iron steamer Chattanooga, of 1,000 tons, new measurement.
The vessel will be sold as she lies, sunk. Navy authorities and claims, nautical instruments, armament and stores will not be included in the sale.
Five thousand dollars ($5,000) to be paid at the time of sale, and the remainder of the purchase money within four (4) days from the day of sale, otherwise the amount already paid to be forfeited to the Government.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF.
OFFICE ACTING COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
DAVID'S ISLAND, NEW-YORK HARBOR,
Jan. 22, 1872.
Sealed proposals, in duplicate, of the form furnished on application hereto, will be received until the 31st day of February, 1872, at 12 M., for all the fresh beef required at this post for four months, or such less time as the Commissary-General may direct, commencing March 1, 1872.
Details and requirements furnished by the undersigned; a copy of the letter, with this advertisement, to be attached to each proposal offered.
BISHOP ALDRICH,
First Lieutenant Eighth Infantry, A. C. S.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF EMIGRATION,
OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK,
CASTLE GARDEN, NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1872.
SEALED PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLYING the State Charitable Institutions on Ward's Island, with MEAT will be received at Castle Garden until 12 o'clock M., on Monday, the 29th inst.
Specifications, showing the description of meat to be estimated for may be had, and a statement of the quantities used during the past year, may be seen on application to the Superintendent at Ward's Island.
PROPOSALS will be addressed to the "CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE ON REPAIRS AND SUPPLIES," CASTLE GARDEN, NEW-YORK.
No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by the Number of the stall and name of the party or firm the bidder does business at, or else the address in full of the surname named in the proposal.
The Committee reserve the right to reject any and all proposals, if not deemed for the interest of the Commission.

STEAMBOATS.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad, foot, 27. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon. Sundays excepted.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 4½ and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

PERSONAL.

CUBA—WAR.—WRITER JUST COME FROM city word is "War with Spain." My friend say so! Gen. Grant says so. I was a drummer in 8. Seventh Infantry, United States, during Mexican War. All I have to tell Spain and Cuba is in favor of U. S. Grant, address M. J. FOGERTY, Box No. 382 New-York Post-office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTestant girl as seamstress in a private family; has been out to work; has City reference; would assist in the house; would have a home; City reference from last place. Call at No. 124 Greene-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG lady, a situation as companion to an invalid or to the care of children; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 220 Madison-st., opposite.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman, as seamstress and to wait on a lady; is a good dress-maker; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; City references. Apply at No. 24 West 45th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant German girl, as second nurse or housemaid; English and German sewing; good City references. Apply at No. 43 Spring-st., in store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTestant girl as chambermaid or waitress; has City references. Call at No. 20 West 35th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation; can give the best of City references; is neat and obliging. Call at No. 116 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A CAPABLE GIRL A SITUAtion as cook, and will assist in washing and ironing; good City references; good cook and retrieved baker; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 237 West 38th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESpectable girl as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general house-work in a small private family; best of City references. Call at No. 426 7th-av., between 37th and 38th sts., bakery.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A very respectable Protestant woman; an excellent cook, baker, pastry, cake, soups of all kinds, gravies, jellies; excellent baker, city, country and City; good City testimonials. Call at No. 32 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant young woman as chamber-maid and laundress; would do plain cooking in a small family; has been out New York two days at No. 22 West 20th-st., in the fancy-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is capable and reliable; City reference. Call at No. 209 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

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WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation in a small private family to do general house-work; is willing to obligate. Call at No. 429 7th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERIcan young girl, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress, or would take care of children; good City references. Call at No. 447 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A FASHIONABLE HAIRdresser, engagements to go out by the day or week; is a good operator; terms moderate. Call or address No. 132 West 32d-st.

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WANTED—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH GIRL, a situation as seamstress in a private family; understands dressmaking, embroidering, &c. Address No. 31 North Moore-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH woman, a situation as cook in a private family; thoroughly understands baking. Call at No. 241 West 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, to take washing to her own house, or go out by the day or week; also fancy work; best reference. Call at No. 222 West 17th-st., first door, rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT young woman as first-class waitress; thoroughly understands the business; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, ACtive young woman as chamber-maid and seamstress, or as the general house-work of a small family; City reference. Call at 220 West 38th-st., second 7th-av.

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WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable middle-aged woman, as housekeeper; is a good cook; best of City reference. Call at No. 210 West 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class French waiter, (single,) in a private family; best City reference. Call at or address No. 104 East 40th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant man as waiter; most excellent references; understands his business well. Address Situation, Advertisement Office and No. 209 West 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by a single Protestant man; has been out two years; will go anywhere; has City and Boston references. Call or address, for two days, J. B., No. 108 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a Scotch gardener; has been used to the North. Address M. D., Box No. 208 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED coachman, a situation; best City references. Call or address at No. 228 West 42d-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS YOUNG Frenchman, (just arrived,) with good references, a situation in a gentleman's family as house servant; speaks good English. Apply for three days at No. 6 Bowling-green.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class colored coachman who thoroughly understands his business; best of references. Call at No. 30 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED coachman, a situation; best City references. Call or address at No. 22 West 63d-st.

MALES.

TO AGRICULTURAL GENTLEMEN.—WANTED—By a Scotchman and Englishman, situations as farmers; Scotchman married, English man single; wife first-rate butter-maker, and can attend to poultry; both men have had large experience in farming in the old country, also a good deal in this and Canada; can give the best of references. Apply personally or by letter to W. B., No. 176 Brooklyn-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A SITUAtion for his coachman; trustworthy young man, who thoroughly understands driving, City or country; is willing to do any other work; groom, ostler, etc.; understands gardening, cow furnace, dairy milk; willing and obliging. Address ALBERT, Box No. 137 Times Office, for three days.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, by a first-class single man; long experience in proper care and treatment of horses; understands driving, and is a good groom; is willing to assist in harness; good groom; steady. City driver; unexceptionable references. Address E. L., No. 37 Union-square, care of Mr. Nelson.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a Scotchman, married, three in family, youngest eight years old; fifteen years experience in this country; practical knowledge of practical landscape, fruit, flower and vegetable gardener. Address D. McCAUGHREY, No. 45 Broom-st., Newark, N. J.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a respectable Protestant young man; single; thoroughly understands his business; City or country. Call for two days. Address J. D., No. 149 East 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE (GERman Protestants,) situations in a first-class private family, the man as waiter, his wife as first-class cook; both understand their business thoroughly and are well recommended. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-class French waiter, (single,) in a private family; best City reference. Call at or address No. 104 East 40th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant man as waiter; most excellent references; understands his business well. Address Situation, Advertisement Office and No. 209 West 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by a single Protestant man; has been out two years; will go anywhere; has City and Boston references. Call or address, for two days, J. B., No. 108 Broadway.

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WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED coachman, a situation; best City references. Call or address at No. 228 West 42d-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS YOUNG Frenchman, (just arrived,) with good references, a situation in a gentleman's family as house servant; speaks good English. Apply for three days at No. 6 Bowling-green.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class colored coachman who thoroughly understands his business; best of references. Call at No. 30 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED coachman, a situation; best City references. Call or address at No. 22 West 63d-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOMEST PONY IN City, warranted sound and kind, safe for lady or child to ride or drive; also phaeton and harness; sold only for want of use. APPLY at private stables, No. 124 West 34th-st.

A HANDSOME CLARENCE, ONE A very little used; cost $1,400; offered for $800 for quick sale; also one little used, very stylish, cost $1,400; suitable for a large family, and nearly new; best City builders. Apply to M. CURLEY, No. 41 West 18th-st., near 6th-av.

HANDSOME CIRCULAR FRONT PHAETON, with side and curtains, cost $1,400; to be sold by private family. Apply at private stables, No. 61 West 34th-st., near Broadway, and take day.

A ROCKAWAY, PHAETONS, TOP AND A other carriages, new and second-hand; cheapest in City. Call and see.
BAT & SON, No. 142 Mulberry-st.

GREAT BARGAINS IN HORSES.—Publisher, N. Y. Sun, 319 Black Hoss, Hudson Bay wolf, $15; Bob, $25; Sam, $30; No. 20 Chambers-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

No. 13 WEST 9TH-ST., FOUR DOORS FROM 5TH-AV.—A recently-room suitable for a gentleman; also a large front room; also a handsomely furnished parlor floor in a small private family; first-class board; terms reasonable. Call all week.

No. 110 WEST 41ST-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6TH-avs.—Large sitting-room, bedroom and bath-room, with or without board; also, fine room on fourth floor, with good board; terms moderate; table reputed.

GERSHAM HOUSE, CORNER BROADway and 26th-st., freshly furnished, most accessible location in the City; rooms en suite, or single, with or without board; table unexcelled; terms as reasonable as possible.

No. 359 LEXINGTON-AV.—CORNER of 42d-st.—A suite of elegantly furnished rooms on second floor; also one or two other rooms to let with partial board.

No. 19 EAST 19TH-ST.—AN ELEGANTly and freshly furnished suite of rooms, with or without private table; also board for one or two gentlemen, or a married couple.

No. 49 WEST 34TH-ST., OPPOSITE Fifth-avenue Hotel; elegantly-furnished rooms to let, with or without board, to gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen.

No. 260 WEST 14TH-ST.—TWO COMmunicating rooms, single or en suite, with first-class board; also, rooms suitable for single gentlemen. Reference exchanged.

No. 41 WEST 35TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av.—To let, with board, two large pleasant rooms, front, ample closets, also extension; handsomely furnished; exclusive bath-rooms.

No. 236 WEST 43D-ST.—A PRIVATE family have to rent, with board, a large room, containing hot and cold water. References given and required.

A FAMILY RESIDING AT NO. 122 EAST 27TH-ST. will rent, with board, at a moderate price, a handsome room; southern exposure, water, gas and fire.

ST. JULIEN HOTEL, NOS. 4 AND 6 Washington-place, near door from Broadway.—New improvements; best accommodations; rooms, en suite or single, from $4 to $20 per week.

No. 7 EAST 16TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH-av. and Union-square.—Two large communicating rooms, suitable for a family; best class board; suitable for a family; references required.

TWO GENTLEMEN CAN HAVE A large pleasant room at $18 per week, or three at $25, with good board, in a small New-England family. No. 44 West 23d-st.

MADISON-SQUARE HOTEL, NO. 14 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway; elegant suites of rooms, with or without private table; also single rooms.

FURNISHED FOR LIGHT HOUSEkeeping, a parlor and bedroom, or two if required. No. 209 3d-av., between 18th and 19th sts., over boot-store.

No. 150 WEST 22D-ST.—A COMFORTably-furnished square room, southern exposure, with board, to a family of seven young people. Price $40. References exchanged.

NOS. 18 AND 20 EAST 29TH-ST.—Very desirable rooms en suite, fourth floor, suitable for a married couple or a party of gentlemen, with board.

ONE SECOND-STORY LARGE FRONT room and two half bed-rooms, with good board, in brown-stone front house. No. 106 East 29th-st., at reasonable rates; possession immediately.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, EUROPEAN Plan. No. 683 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st. Rooms, 50c. per day; $2 per day. GEO. H. de LEWIS LELAND, Proprietors.

No. 12 WEST 27TH-ST.—A HANDSOMELY-furnished room for gentleman; breakfast if desired; references.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED FRONT parlor and bedroom to rent without board. No. 41 East 14th-st

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

The Congressional Committee's Inquiries Continued.

Gratuities to Inspectors—Deputy Collector Tompkins' Testimony—How the Public Stores are Managed—Col. Stocking Recalled.

The Congressional Committee on Retrenchment began their labors yesterday by reading the usual communications, corrections, &c. The only letter of any public interest was one from Mr. WHITLOCK, of South-street, who wrote fifteen pages relating how he had been charged $91 61, half a month's storage on 11,409 mats of Manila sugar, which had never been landed from his vessel. He wrote to Mr. BOUTWELL for redress, and received in reply that gentleman's assurance that the charges were correct.

The first witness examined was E. H. BISSELL, Custom-house clerk for J. C. BLOOMFIELD, whose entire testimony was in relation to the fees of Customs inspectors. He gave it as his opinion that it was often practiced, and mentioned cases in which he had given small "gratuities" to prevent his employer's goods from going to General Order stores. With much simplicity the witness said that he didn't think it was bribery, it was only a recompense to the inspector for allowing goods to remain on the pier, but before he left the stand was obliged to admit that it was bribery and nothing else.

Deputy Collector TOMPKINS was the next one called upon. He has had charge of the public stores for nearly three years, and his statements related to the manner in which business is conducted there, the facilities for rapid delivery of goods, the number of complaints from merchants, &c. In answer to questions from Senator HOWE, he said that he did not know of any abuses in his department nor in the Appraiser's office.

Col. STOCKING was recalled, and testified as to his letter of recommendation from Senator MORTON, and also as to whether the charges in General Order stores were greater than in the other bonded warehouses. He said they were necessarily larger, as there was much more handling of goods.

J. R. VAN BECHYEN, as examiner in the Appraiser's office, was questioned in relation to pilferings in the Appraiser's stores. He testified as to the precautions used, and said that when cases were tampered with, and goods stolen, it was likely to be before they reached the examiner's office, or after being removed from there.

MORNING SESSION.

At the opening of the session, yesterday, a letter was read from Mr. D. R. WHITLOCK, inclosing copies of correspondence which passed between himself, Mr. MURPHY, the late Collector, and the Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. WHITLOCK complained that he was charged $93 for half storage on 11,409 mats of sugar, which were sold and delivered direct from the ship. The Secretary of the Treasury sustained the action of the Collector, as the charge was made in accordance with the Treasury regulations. Mr. WHITLOCK complained very much of the injustice of the regulation, which compelled him to pay storage for sugar stored in his own vessel.

A PRIVATE CUSTOM-HOUSE CLERK.

EDWARD H. BISSELL was then sworn and examined by the Chairman. He said he was acquainted with the business of the Custom-house entirely, being Custom-house clerk for J. C. BLOOMFIELD, and is frequently on the pier with the inspector for the delivery of goods to the General Order store. He knew of the existence of the system of giving gratuities to the Custom inspectors. He had given a gratuity to an inspector named WOODS, and I believe the system of gratuities to be general. The gratuity is to prevent the goods being sent to the General Order store, which saved time and annoyance. By giving gratuities he saved, in case of the sugar, $75 for $10. In the *Egypt* the goods were not so valuable, and he only gave $5. He did not consider the money a bribe. He thought it was a recompense for having the piers occupied to a certain extent by their goods.

By Senator Pratt—You are satisfied now, knowing the money was kept by the inspector, that it was a bribe? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You say this is a common practice among merchants; what do you know of the business of other merchants? A.—I say it is the general impression that the system is a common one.

By Senator Bayard—Did you make the actual payments? A.—No, sir; I made the arrangement, and the money was paid in the store.

DEPUTY COLLECTOR TOMPKINS.

DANIEL H. TOMPKINS was next called and examined by the Chairman. He reported: I am Deputy Collector, having charge of the public stores, and have been in that position for two years and three months. When packages are delivered at the public stores they are received from the carmen by the receiving clerk under me.

Q.—How are those packages sent from one part of the building to the other? A.—They are sent by the labor contractor. The case is taken to the examination room if so directed by the Collector, and the Appraiser inspects it. There is a foreman on each floor, and as he receives a package for the examiner, he marks the time of its receipt and makes a record of it. (Witness here gave a detailed statement of the manner in which business is conducted in his department.)

Q.—We hear complaints of the abstraction of goods from the time they leave your department. Suppose they get safely to the contractor and are so delivered to the Appraiser, has anybody any means of ascertaining whether the stencil on each package was the same in the package as previously? A.—Yes; by those who examine them.

Q.—If he found the case in a suspicious condition has he not to send for the importer? A.—Yes, Sir. I make a mental record of the matter, and if instructed by the Collector on complaint I investigate and report upon it. Sometimes I might express an opinion, but generally send the circumstances to the Collector and await further instructions. I presume it is the duty of the examiner to verify the case. I am frequently assigned by the Collector to investigate these complaints of abstraction.

Q.—If it is the duty of the appraiser to verify the case are you not to report upon it? A.—No. After it leaves his department I have nothing else to do with it. There are fifty-seven laborers and eleven watchmen in our department. The work is done by the job.

Q.—How is your force divided? A.—The receiving clerk, a distributing clerk, a recording clerk, three at the door, one at each door; one expert, three book-keepers, ten cigar inspectors, four clerks who make out the invoices, two porters, four messengers, two clerks who examine the invoices, four clerks for the delivery of goods, a clerk to answer questions to merchants and importers, &c. In 1870 the amount paid for cartage of goods from every point was $78,218 on 222,000 packages.

By Senator Bayard—There is considerable competition for the cartage business; I have paid for one load, and only on one occasion, $25 for a single load; it was an enormous carriage, and took twenty men to load it; it took forty minutes to get it from the car inside the door; that was the highest price I ever paid for a load. The ticket made out when goods are received, contains the mark and number of the case, and the name of the ship and of the inspector, but does not take cognisance of the nature of contents of the package. The stencil-plate, "received in bad order," is kept hanging all day near the door. It is kept by a marker. There is no manual labor performed in removing the goods, except by the contractor's men. The examiner examines and appoints the men and the watchmen. The watchmen are not sworn, and do not give bonds, and they are sole custodians of the property and buildings for two-thirds of the twenty-four hours. The contractor is not sworn. It depends on press of business when the store is closed.

Q.—When goods go to General Order stores, and when are taken to the public stores for examination and appraisement, how long are they detained in the public stores? A.—I cannot say.

Q.—What rent do you pay for the public stores? A.—Sixty-six thousand dollars.

Q.—What is the area of the new unoccupied building near it? A.—About one-fourth of the one we occupy.

Q.—What rent could it be got for? A.—I understand $8,000 would be asked.

Q.—Is there not a large proportion of the goods transported into New-York, such as coffee, liquors, railroad iron, and so on, which never go into the public stores? A.—There is.

By Senator Bayard—There was one lease of the building made in 1867 for $49,000, and another in the Summer of 1869 at $66,000, but the proprietor told me he had expended $95,000 on the buildings in the meantime. Secretary BOUTWELL approved the lease, which was made by the Collector.

Q.—What is the longest period a package remains in the public store? A.—I have known packages to remain there six months, under peculiar circumstances. Perhaps they might be there for a year. There is a considerable amount of unclaimed goods there from year to year.

Q.—Is there such a thing in that store as balancing accounts? A.—We take an account of stock.

Q.—What number of packages sent into the store remain there? A.—Quite a considerable proportion. As a rule, the carmen and inspectors prefer to have their tickets remain with the teamster in the store rather than keep them themselves. They are frequently mislaid, and this prevents their loss.

Q.—When a "bad order" is marked upon a package, is it that we get a full answer to any claim for pilfering from that fact? A.—It is to a certain extent.

Q.—Now, suppose a case where a package was in perfect order, or where, though apparently somewhat damaged, nothing had been abstracted, would not the mark "bad order" be a cover for pilfering in cases? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you think of any remedy for that? A.—I have thought the abolition of the "bad order" mark would have an influence in that direction.

Q.—You received and delivered an average in your store of 700 packages every working day for the whole year? A.—Yes, Sir. That is not very much.

Q.—Do you think sufficient time is always allowed the receiving clerk, however adroit he may be, to mark "bad order" with justice? A.—I think he has. He has three or four markers, who do the work at his bidding.

Q.—How many receiving doors do you have open at one time? A.—We never had but one door open. We have now permission to open another door, and it will be done in two or three days.

Q.—How many working hours do you have? A.—About nine. That is quite sufficient to mark the daily receipts in the store. I have frequently kept the store open until 9 o'clock, three hours later than usual, for the accommodation of merchants, but I have not done so in some months.

Senator HOWE—Does the inspector who sends the inspector from the dock over to mark the package in bad order? A.—Never that I am aware of.

Q.—No matter then how he receives the package, no matter what may be its condition, he makes no memorandum of it? A.—He sometimes does what we call "cooper" it at the dock. The first record of the condition is when it arrives at the public store.

Q.—What are the salaries of the clerks? A.—From $1,500 to $1,100. My head clerk gets $2,500 a year.

Q.—Do you know of any monstrous abuse in connection with your department? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you know of any fraudulent abuse in connection with the Appraiser's office? A.—No, Sir.

A STORE-KEEPER.

H. B. LORD testified: I am a store-keeper, and have been familiar with the business of cartage for thirty years. I am aware that the receiving clerk never receives a package of goods in bad order unless the carman consents to have it received in that condition. I have been a carman for many years, and was also in the Customs. I had nothing to do with carting in connection with the Customs. I am now with NAYLOR & CO., and attend regularly.

COL. STOCKING RECALLED.

Col. STOCKING was then recalled, and examined by Senator FRAZIER.

Q.—In your evidence the other day you stated that you received a letter of recommendation from Senator MORTON. Is that letter (letter handed witness) a copy of the one you received from him? A.—Yes, Sir.

The following letter and indorsements were then read:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7, 1872.

Mr. WILBOUR P. STOCKING is an acquaintance and friend of mine, whom I have known for several years. I take pleasure in saying that he is a young business man of great energy and superior business habits, and in every respect worthy of trust and confidence.

O. P. MORTON.

On the other page was the following indorsement:

SIR: I respectfully concur in all that Gov. MORTON has said. I have known Mr. STOCKING for several years and most cheerfully recommend him to favorable consideration. Very respectfully

WM. T. KELLOG,
J. S. HARRIS.

Q.—Did you get this letter with the intention of getting the Cartage Bureau? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did Mr. MORTON imagine that you came to this City with the intention of getting the General Order business? A.—No, Sir; I never stated a word to him on the subject. This was a general letter of recommendation which Gov. MORTON gave me. I wanted to use it for another purpose in connection with my own private business when I came to New-York.

Q.—Have you any reason to suppose that he knew you contemplated getting any appointment whatever in the Custom-house? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—I want to ask you why the charges for storage in the General Order stores are greater than those in the bonded warehouses? A.—They are necessarily greater. In the bonded warehouse the goods are handled only once, while in the General Order store they are handled several times. The General Order store also insures greater security to the Government, and prevents the loss of its revenue in case of the destruction of the goods. I was not present when Mr. TILLOTSON was examined. I have investigated the statement made by him, that we charged him fifteen and fifteen cents, and subsequently reduced to ten and ten cents. We could have charged him sixteen and sixteen cents. He said he could have goods stored for two and three cents, but he has several hundred cells of wine in our store now for three months at ten and ten cents. I was absent from the City when Mr. TILLOTSON's wine was stored, and have no information on the subject save what I received from the clerks.

Q.—Can you state if Mr. LEBY found the letter of Gov. WASHBURNE he referred to in his evidence yesterday? A.—I don't know, Sir.

Q.—Is it usual for distinguished public men, like Mr. MORTON, to give such a strong letter as that without knowing the use to which it would be devoted? A.—It was a general letter of recommendation; I don't know whether it was unusual or not.

AN EXAMINER IN THE APPRAISER'S OFFICE.

J. R. VANTSCHIEN, sworn, said: I am an examiner in the Appraiser's office; I entered the customs for the first time in 1869; in 1866 I was in the dry-goods business; afterward I was buyer for a large firm.

Q.—We hear charges of pilfering goods in passing through the Appraiser's store; can you give us any information on the subject? A.—These charges against the public store are altogether ill-founded. When we say "case short and in bad order," or "case in bad order," the Government makes no allowances; there are no means of knowing when the goods were abstracted; it may have been on the voyage, or at the other side, and the Government gives the benefit of the doubt to the country. The witness then related a case in which a package of goods came from Germany. He opened it and found goods had been taken from the case. It was apparently in good condition, and, from some nails of a different kind driven through the hoops, he concluded that while the goods were in transit on the railway at the other side before reaching the steamer, the hoops had been loosened, the cover raised, the goods taken out and then all closed up again. If it had been done in a General Order store, they couldn't detect it up so well; they wouldn't have the facilities.

Q.—Did it ever happen that merchants received cases short, which you had not reported short? A.—It has in one instance, and I concluded from the circumstances that the theft took place after I had examined the cases.

Q.—Have you no security, beyond the character of the men, that the goods taken out of the cases at the Appraiser's office will be returned to them? A.—None, for I cannot be watching every case. I have a general supervision, but as to watching fifty or sixty cases, it is impossible.

Q.—Did it only happen in one instance to your knowledge, that cases which arrived full had goods taken out after examination? A.—It happened, I think, three times last year.

Q.—When you sent that box of goods to the Collector, and reported it full, why do you say it was not full? A.—I cannot say positively.

Q.—If the steamer would not pay for the gloves, and the merchant says he must be paid, who is responsible? A.—That would be a pretty difficult question. It would induce me to be more careful to examine all goods.

Q.—Is it the duty of the examiner to ascertain whether a case of goods is full or not? A.—It is.

Q.—In case he reports it full and it is afterward discovered that it is not full, has he to replace the deficiency or prove where it had gone to? A.—I remember a case where Panama hats were missed, but they were found afterward in a closet, where they had been thrown, I suppose, by some one who dreaded detection.

Q.—In which of the three departments do you think there is the greatest opportunity for fraud? A.—I think the opportunity is before it comes to the examiner's office or after it is removed from there. The Appraiser has the power to mark a case in bad order if it is proper to do so.

Q.—You think that marking in bad order not only covers up pilfering, but invites? A.—I think so, Sir. The mark in itself attracts attention.

By Senator Bayard—Does not an examiner require special knowledge and experience? A.—Yes, I think.

Q.—Do you find, as a rule, that examiners are chosen for these qualifications? A.—I wish you would excuse me. I do not feel called upon to answer it.

Q.—Can there be frauds on the Government without collusion of its own officials? A.—Not except through negligence of duty or malfeasance. We go on our own actual value of the goods, regardless of the invoice or the statement of the merchant. There are cases of frauds, I believe, but that it prevails to any extent is unquestionably untrue. I have heard of two cases of detected pilfering, and I might have heard of other cases of the same character.

EVENING SESSION.

At the evening session a large number of persons apparently interested in the investigation, were present. A list of unclaimed goods from the Custom-house, and a communication showing a loss of $100 worth of pocket-books in the Custom-house, and the loss of a watch and chain, were submitted to the Committee.

ABRAHAM A. DAYTON was the first witness. He testified that he had been a carman in the first district, and had several reclamations on him during the term of Mr. GRINNELL. They had no relation to Mr. MURPHY's term.

By Senator HOWE—Witness had done carting for HOWLAND & ASPINWALL from 1867 to May, 1871. He was discharged, and on receiving notice demanded an explanation, and was told that he had some indirectness, which was not agreeable to the Collector.

By Senator CONKLING—Witness charged about fifty cents per package of 300 pounds for the first half mile, sixty-six cents for the mile, and so on at the two miles.

By Mr. Pratt—There are regulations for the charges made for carting; we give a bond for the due performance of our duty; there are no rates set down in the bond; the rates are fixed by the Collector; there is a regular schedule; I have received as low as fifteen or twenty cents a package in Grand Order stores.

By Mr. Bayard—My losses through reclamations for damage to goods have been but trifling.

By Mr. Casserly—When we put our packages upon our trucks we give the clerk of the dock a receipt for all; that receipt is given to the vessel; the owners receive it as vouchers.

BERNARD HESS' CHARGES.

BERNARD HESS, an Ex-Assistant Inspector of Internal Revenue, was next placed on the stand. There seemed some difficulty about the precise matter this witness desired to testify in relation to. He came before the Committee at his own request, and apparently desired to make some statement in regard to the appointment of internal revenue officers by the Custom-house. He produced a formidable bundle of documents to "refresh his memory," and created considerable amusement by offering to read them. In the end Senator BAYARD took him in hand and he was examined at some length.

By Mr. Bayard—The first person I speak of is H. B. LEARK, an weigher in the Custom-house; he was an assistant assessor before he became weigher; his duty as assessor was to attend a distillery and test the amount of spirits drawn off; during that time I proved that a large amount of spirits had been drawn off fraudulently; I was an Internal Revenue Inspector at that time in the Twenty-second District; the distillery was in Franklin-street; I went to make a thorough examination, and they refused to admit me; shortly after the place was seized, and I found the United States lock and key, and the stencil plates all ready to mark the barrels, though there was no officer present; the place was closed up, and put under seal. A few days after the doors were burst open, and a number of barrels of whisky removed. LEARK was Assistant Assessor at this time, and must have been cognisant of these frauds. I reported these things verbally to my superior, but LEARK was never prosecuted. This was in 1867. I cannot say how long after he continued in the service of the country, or when he was appointed to his place in the Custom-house. I have been a candidate for a place there, but charges were preferred against me from the Treasury Department, and the office was not given to me. I don't accuse Mr. MURPHY of appointing Mr. LEARK knowing he was an unfaithful person, because I never reported Mr. LEARK to him.

By Mr. Casserly—I know of several cases of fraud connected with revenue stamps for cigars. The stamps were fraudulently sold by revenue officers for twenty-five per cent. less than their value. I bought them of the cigar dealers for thirty-five per cent., for the purpose of convicting the sellers, but I never got a conviction or my money. I don't know that any officers who sold these stamps are in office now. I gave information to the District-Attorney, but nothing was done.

By Mr. Stewart—Do you know Mr. LEARK personally? A.—I do, very well.

Q.—Is this the gentleman? (Mr. LEARK here stood up.) A.—[With some surprise.]—Yes, that is the person.

Q.—Do you know it was that distillery? A.—Nos. 32 and 34 Franklin-street. Mr. SHERIDAN SHODE was Collector of the District. I did not see Mr. LEARK at the time the distillery was seized. I only found the stencil plates and the United States lock and key there.

By Mr. Pratt—I have been a manufacturer and a seller of cigars. I did not get these cigar stamps at the time I was in the business; I was a revenue inspector then; I have filled several offices under the Government; I lost my first by being accused of telling a falsehood, by a party deeply interested; my second I was legislated out of it before I returned. I instituted a great number of complaints, and attempted to commence proceedings; only one was sustained. [Laughter.]

Q.—Have you ever been indicted yourself? A.—I am free to say I have. [Laughter.]

Q.—What were you indicted for? A.—I was indicted, Sir, for knowing too much about the frauds committed against the United States Government. [Renewed laughter.] The persons who indicted me were Fraud, Perjury, Murder, ——

Q.—It seems you and the District-Attorney did not agree very well. Were you not ordered out of his office once? A.—No, Mr. Senator; I am sorry to say, Sir, you are quite misinformed. I had no trouble with the District-Attorney. (It was with one of his assistants; I did not think he acted like a man in the case of a regular smuggler I brought up, and I wrote him a letter; it was not very polite, I know, gentlemen; I called him a knave, a fool, and a liar. That was how it was.

By Mr. Bayard—What was the result of your indictment? A.—This is my indictment, (handing in the document.) I was charged with falsely personating a revenue officer, but it never came to trial. It was some of Collector BARLEY's doings. I knew too much about the frauds. I was an unpaid informer. He would be a strange Collector who would not like to have the charges against me looked into, and they were declared to have no foundation. I will not put my lips within the reach of the names of the individuals who preferred charges against me.

Mr. CASSERLY remarked that he had looked over the indictment presented by Mr. HESS, and felt bound to say that the nolle prosequi entered on it by the District-Attorney completely cleared Mr. HESS of the charges made against him.

MR. LEARK.

H. G. LEARK, United States weigher, testified: I was appointed assistant assessor in 1866; I was in charge of the distillery in Franklin-street, mentioned by the last witness, for one week only, and that the first week I opened it was not my duty to attend to it; it was in charge of the assistant inspector of distilleries; I never had a stenci-plate in my possession, and never marked a barrel of whisky in my life.

By Mr. Pratt—I only know in a general way of the charges against me contained by Mr. HESS; cigars were not in my department.

By Mr. Casserly—I was never an assistant inspector of distilleries, and had no charge of them; I never heard a word of this charge against me till I saw it in the newspapers; it has never been preferred officially, and I had no knowledge of it whatever till recently; I have been in one place twenty-five years, and can rest on my character there.

THOMAS M. GARRET, of Jersey City, testified: I am engaged in hauling goods to the General Order stores; I get forty-two cents a package; we average 40 packages; the average of a legal load is between two and three packages; I get a dollar a load; for hauling goods to the public stores I get thirty-five cents a package; I don't know anything about goods stolen from General Order stores; about eighty per cent. of the goods lost occur at the Appraiser's store; eight-tenths of all pilferings occur at the public stores; if the Appraiser's office will be returned to them? A.—None, for I cannot be watching every case. I have a general supervision, but as to watching fifty or sixty cases, it is impossible.

Q.—Did it only happen in one instance to your knowledge, that cases which arrived full had goods taken out after examination? A.—It happened, I think, three times last year.

Q.—When you sent that box of goods to the Collector, and reported it full, why do you say it was not full? A.—I cannot say positively.

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By Senator Bayard—Does not an examiner require special knowledge and experience? A.—Yes, I think.

Q.—Do you find, as a rule, that examiners are chosen for these qualifications? A.—I wish you would excuse me. I do not feel called upon to answer it.

Q.—Can there be frauds on the Government without collusion of its own officials? A.—Not except through negligence of duty or malfeasance. We go on our own actual value of the goods, regardless of the invoice or the statement of the merchant. There are cases of frauds, I believe, but that it prevails to any extent is unquestionably untrue. I have heard of two cases of detected pilfering, and I might have heard of other cases of the same character.

EVENING SESSION.

At the evening session a large number of persons apparently interested in the investigation, were present. A list of unclaimed goods from the Custom-house, and a communication showing a loss of $100 worth of pocket-books in the Custom-house, and the loss of a watch and chain, were submitted to the Committee.

ABRAHAM A. DAYTON was the first witness. He testified that he had been a carman in the first district, and had several reclamations on him during the term of Mr. GRINNELL. They had no relation to Mr. MURPHY's term.

By Senator HOWE—Witness had done carting for HOWLAND & ASPINWALL from 1867 to May, 1871. He was discharged, and on receiving notice demanded an explanation, and was told

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Democratic Primary Elections.

The elections for delegates to the Democratic General Committee came off in the several wards and forms last evening. This election is for seven members from each ward and town, instead of three, as heretofore, and is in pursuance of the decree of reorganization which passed the General Committee shortly after the late election. The "leaders" of the Democracy found that they could not carry the load of corruption which had been made manifest by the result of the election, and they determined that the General Committee should resign, and go before their constituents again on the plea of reform. In order that there might be a show of honesty in the organization, and that the old managers might still have a chance to rule as before, the number of delegates was increased to seven. The Committee also provided a further safeguard against defeat by determining that the inspectors should be named by the General Committee—thus insuring a "proper" count of the votes cast. The result last evening proved the wisdom of this course, for in all the wards and towns thus far heard from the candidates selected by the managers of the party are returned as elected with very few exceptions. The "reorganized" General Committee will, therefore, be composed of the majority of the old members, who have for years ruled the party, and the new committee will be men who, being indebted to the "Ring" for their places, will, of course, vote and act as the managers desire. This may not be satisfactory to the real reformers in the Democratic Party, and it is possible that there may be a split in the ranks, but the "Boss" knows how to deal with recalcitrants and will somehow manage to dragoon them into line.

A Verdict Against the Staten Island Ferry Company for $5,000.

The jury in the case of MARGARET SANDERS, Administratrix, &c., against the Staten Island Ferry Company, brought in a verdict last evening, in the City Court, before Judge NELSON, for the plaintiff, assessing the damages at $5,000—the amount claimed. One of the jurors stated that they would have awarded $20,000 damages if that amount would have been allowed by the Court. The verdict was "rather unexpected," inasmuch as the jury in the two previous cases tried in this Court disagreed, and it was thought that the same would be the fate of this case. There are 100 suits now pending against the Staten Island Ferry Company for damages growing out of the explosion of the Westfield, and the decision of this suit is therefore of considerable importance. It will doubtless be appealed.

Brief Notes.

WALTER GROSS was appointed Chief Clerk in the Controller's office, yesterday, at a salary of $5,000, in place of PETER GERNY, resigned.

JAMES W. HUNTER, who was arrested last week for shooting MARY BROWN, his housekeeper, was yesterday discharged on bail in $5,000. Mrs. BROWN is considered out of danger.

Little hopes are entertained of the recovery of Mrs. BUKLEY, who was shot in the eye by her stepson, on Sunday morning. The ball entered the eye and passed down into the frontal bone, from which it has been extracted. If she should recover she will be hopelessly blind.

The masonry of the pier for the Brooklyn bridge on the New-York side has now reached a height of sixteen feet. The work on the Brooklyn pier is temporarily suspended.

The appointment of EDWIN S. BOGART, as Mayor's clerk, has been extended upon the "power behind the throne," in place of ALBERT H. ANGELL, who has occupied the position for the past two years.

The assistant keeper of the City Hall, WM. MCGUIRE, having been found to be ill of the small-pox, was removed to the hospital at Flatbush yesterday. This makes the fourth case that has occurred among the employes at the City Hall.

An exciting ice-boat race took place at the Capitoline Lake yesterday afternoon, the contestants being Mr. WALLACE and Commodore and Commodore WEED, in their boats the "Fly-away," "Blue Bird" and "Lady of the Lake." The course was five times around the lake from the whip-pennant, and the wind being light the "Fly-away" came in the victor.

About 3 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred at No. 119 Broadway, E. D., on the first floor, occupied by Mrs. MARSHALL as a fancy and jewelry store. The loss was about $15,000, on which there was an insurance of $6,000 in the Williamsburg City Fire Insurance Company. Miss ELIZA MCKENNA, who was asleep in one of the upper rooms, was rescued by Chief Engineer SMITH.

The Trials of Tammany—Latest View of the Situation—Where are These Costly Sachems?

One of Sachems of Tammany informed the writer yesterday that the amount in the treasury of that Society is about $36; furthermore, that the Society has never since its organization been found with a large balance on hand, but has often found its expenditures greater than its income. The Sachems have been officially notified of the action of the Legislature, but have not yet decided whether they will make a full report showing the present financial condition of the Society, and presenting all the important facts relative to its conduct for the past four years.

At present the Acting Grand Sachem is JAMES B. NICHOLSON, although Mr. AUGUSTUS SCHELL was elected Grand Sachem after TWEED's "retirement." Mr. SCHELL is to be installed on Feb. 5, and the present Sachems propose to hold their offices until April, when they will resign in a body and permit new officers to be elected. This plan is said to be approved of by all the Sachems and by a majority of their adherents.

Since the Tammany Building was leased to the City, many changes in the appearance of the interior have taken place. A portion of the best of the furniture has been broken, and two large bronzes with elaborate gas-fixtures attached, valued at $4,000, and a large chandelier, cost $800, have disappeared. The Sachems believe, however, that they will recover the missing property.

Judge Bedford's Grand Jury—Indictments in Preparation.

The Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions, besides giving due consideration to the usual class of cases which have been pressing upon their attention for some time past, found time yesterday, it is said, to begin their investigation into the municipal frauds. Several important witnesses appeared before them for examination, but the nature or extent of the testimony taken did not transpire. Among the witnesses who appeared was JAY GOULD. The character of the evidence of this witness gave rise to some speculation.

The close affinity between the Tammany and the Erie Ring suggested to some that GOULD's testimony had some relation to the City frauds, while it was thought by others that the jury had taken upon itself an investigation of the many allegations against Judge BARNARD, and that GOULD was a likely person to give needed information on that subject. The investigation into the case of Mayor HALL, as has been previously stated, resulted at one time in the finding of an indictment for misdemeanor; but this was handed back for some unknown reason. The investigation in his case will be resumed, and every effort will be made to bring the Mayor to justice. The indictments against TWEED and CONNOLLY, which have been the subject of much discussion as to their legality is being made, will be put upon the record in such a shape as to prevent any such attempt being successful. The jury handed into the Court, yesterday, about twenty indictments in ordinary minor cases. They have adjourned until Friday, and a recess, said to be on good authority, prevailed yesterday afternoon, that the jury would finish its labors this week.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The Tammany injunction is to be argued before Judge BARNETT, in Supreme Court, Chambers, today.

A meeting will be held at the Cotton Exchange next Monday afternoon for the election of new members.

We are indebted to Capt. MEIER and to the purser of the Hamburg-steamship *Holsatia* for valued additions to our foreign files.

A vocal and instrumental concert in aid of the Sunday-schools of St. Ann's Free Church for Deaf Mutes, will be given at Chickering Hall on Friday evening next.

The Harbor-Master Hart investigation was continued yesterday. Witnesses for the defense were examined, and the case adjourned until Friday, the 26th inst.

JOHN T. HYNDMAN, aged twenty-three, of No. 123 Madison-street, while carelessly handling a revolver, yesterday, shot himself in the left arm, causing a very serious wound.

A spirit-lamp exploded, last evening, in the barber-shop of JOSEPH KENNELL, No. 769 Seventh-avenue, and CHARLES STEVENS was badly burned about the hands.

The notorious "Reddy the Blacksmith," alias Wm. TARRY, waited for examination, yesterday, in the Supreme Court, on a judgment debtor. He swore he had no money.

Dr. CHANDLER, of the School of Mines, will lecture before the Yale Scientific School, at the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, on Saturday evening next, on "Our Gas-lights."

The run on the Third-avenue Savings Bank still continues, though without any apparent effect upon the financial condition of the institution. About $48,000 was withdrawn during the day.

The rumor was again current yesterday that the Manhattan Savings Bank was suffering from the celebrate just now prevailing among such institutions, but there was no "run" thereon during the day.

The Russian frigates *Rodney*, *Rynda* and *Alaska* yesterday morning sailed for Newcastle, where they will take the Grand Duke Alexis aboard and sail to Havana. There it is understood they will proceed on a voyage round the world.

In the matter of the smuggled cigars seized on the steamer *Morro Castle*, Capt. BRACKETT yesterday submitted a report to the special agent, Col. FRANK E. HOWE. The number of cigars found was 2,700, but by whom they were concealed on board is not known.

While COMMISSIONER FLEEKY, of No. 333 East Fortieth-street, was driving across the railroad track at Fourth-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, yesterday, the wagon was struck by the locomotive of a down train and demolished. FLEEK was seriously injured.

JOSIAH D. HUNT, WM. E. ROBINSON and H. B. BURGESS were arrested yesterday, on a suit brought by the Fulton Cigar Company, of Joliet, Ill., charged with fraud in obtaining $12,000 worth of cigars from the Company fraudulently, representing that they were for Mr. A. RICHARDSON.

It has been rumored that the Bar Association has been endeavoring to obtain evidence upon which to bring charges against Alderman BRENNAN. The Sheriff says he stands open to official investigation, and that he always redressed complaints against his deputies whenever they have been made.

Four Captains of Police will be brought before the Police Commissioners this morning for appearing in civilian dress. The officers complained of are IRA GARLAND, of the Eleventh Precinct; THADDEUS C. DAVIS, of the Tenth; HENRY HADDEN, of the Second, and CHARLES MCDONNELL, of the Thirteenth Precinct.

The large dealers in tobacco in this City do not look with favor upon the bill introduced in Congress on Monday, by Mr. POLSOM, of Virginia, establishing the tax on all descriptions of manufactured tobacco at the uniform rate of sixteen cents per pound. They say that they prefer to have the tax remain the same as now.

Last evening while a light wagon containing a man and woman (who refused to give their names or residence) was being driven across the railroad track at Fourth-avenue and Seventy-ninth-street, it was struck by the locomotive of a down train. The horse was instantly killed, the wagon demolished, and the occupants slightly injured.

An interesting lecture was delivered last evening at the Thirteenth-street Presbyterian Church by Mr. F. G. GEDNEY, entitled "Fifteen Drops of Whisky Straight." The lecturer portrayed the numerous evils of intemperance, its effect on society at large as well as on individuals, and affirmed that it caused degradation alike to rich and to poor.

Yesterday afternoon, ANNE HANSON, a laundress, of No. 422 Eighth-avenue, sent MICHAEL COLEMAN, aged sixteen years, to the Gilsey House with a quantity of ladies' and gentlemen's linen, valued at $60. Instead of taking the clothes as directed, the boy pledged them at a pawn-shop. He was arrested and held for trial by Justice LEDWITH.

The hall of the Historical Society was filled with a large audience, last evening, on the occasion of Rev. Dr. WASHBURNE's lecture on the "Ober-Ammergau Passion Play." As a religious drama it was the speaker said, of special worth as giving a real picture of the mythology and life of the middle age. We could read history down to the Reformation more truly in these quaint relics than in treatises of scholastic divinity.

LONG ISLAND.

Mrs. KENT, of Patchogue, was one hundred years old yesterday. She is hale and hearty.

Miss GEORGIANNA CORWIN, of Jamesport, was severely scalded on Monday by the accidental upsetting of a tea-kettle of water.

The horse plague has made its appearance at Flushing. Mr. RALPH DAWSON, residing on Whitestone-avenue, has lost four the animals by it.

Road meetings are being held in the several towns of Queens County, and delegates appointed to the Road County Convention to be held at North Hempstead on Tuesday, 30th inst.

A bill has been introduced in the Legislature authorizing the village of Flushingto borrow money for the purpose of paying of its floating debt, and for purposes of general local improvement.

Mr. J. B. SLADE, while standing on Griffing-avenue, Riverhead, on Saturday, received the spent charge of a shot-gun fired by a boy a short distance from him, but fortunately received no injury.

During the past year 87,000 letters have been received at the Flushing Post-office, and 54,397 letters have been mailed from it. In the Post-office Order Department, one thousand to $50,150 40 have been issued, and $9,624 97 paid.

Coroner WATT held an inquest yesterday on the body of the little boy, ANDREW MAHAN, who was shot by a school-fellow, JOSEPH COYLE. The jury exonerated COYLE, but censured MONTEUX, who sold the pistol to him.

Considerable opposition is being manifested in the town of Newtown to the bill lately introduced in the Assembly by Mr. BENNETT for the purchase of the penny bridge between Brooklyn and Newtown. The bill provides that $45,000 be paid for it, $20,000 by Newtown and $15,000 by Brooklyn.

On Monday night two men named PRESTLY and CONNERS, living at East New-York, entered the house of CHARLES WILLIAMS, at Centerville, and fired several shots at him, which did not take effect. They next forced open the chamber door of KATE MONTAGUE, servant, and assaulted her in a horrible manner. Warrants have been issued.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The proprietors of the Cortlandt and Whitney Houses, in Peekskill, were each fined $10 a few days ago, for selling liquor on Sunday.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Peekskill have decided to open their reading room to the public on the Sabbath, from 1 to 9 P. M.

Gov. HOFFMAN has appointed JAMES E. ARMS, of Tarrytown; DAVID VERPLANCK, of White Plains, and ALBERT BOGERT, of Yonkers, Notaries Public for Westchester County.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Committee of three from each of the wards of New-Brighton village, and from the town district outside of the village, met on Monday night, and agreed to recommend to the electors' meeting, to be held on Saturday next, at 8 P. M., the following ticket: For Town Clerk, Clarence T. Barrett; Constable and Collector, Charles W. Kennedy; Commissioner of Highways, Abm. Britton; Justice of the Peace, Francis George Shaw; Assessor, Michael Wheeler.

NEW-JERSEY.

An effort is being made to have East Orange annexed to the town of Orange.

One death from small-pox and two additional cases of that disease were yesterday reported to the Jersey City health authorities.

The Cumberland County Courts have convicted four men for dredging for oysters on Sunday, and sentenced them to the payment of $350 fine and costs.

ARCHIBALD HENDERSON, the City Clerk of Paterson is still missing, and an examination of his private safe has shown that its contents were removed prior to his disappearance.

The work of constructing the new bridge over the Passaic for the Newark and Hudson Railroad has been commenced, and will, it is believed be finished before the 1st of April.

The Paterson Common Council has voted $600 each to the Auburn-street Congregational and the Market-street Methodist churches for the erection of town clocks. The churches are each to raise $1,500.

Coroner BURNS, of Jersey City, yesterday held an inquest on the body of W. N. HAWKES, who died suddenly at his residence in Grand-street on Monday night. The jury returned a verdict of death from apoplexy.

The trial of JOSIAH WARD, convicted in May last for the murder of JOHN WOODY, near Moorestown, commenced before the Camden Courts today. WARD was once convicted and sentenced to be hanged, but a new trial was granted.

The Trenton Bank has offered a reward of $3,000 each for the conviction of the operators who robbed the bank on Sunday night. The total loss is $26,000. The